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THE POLITICAL CONFUSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

—Page 18

A Canadian Five-Year Plan —Page 19

Page 45 — Let Us Use Our Currency



THE FRONT PAGE

THERE is an axiom confirmed by both observation and experience, that the greatest solvent for distrust and enmity is personal contact. Conversely, these unlovely traits are fostered by ignorance and unfamiliarity.

Russia and Pacific Relations

How far some of the disturbing stories from Russia circulated in this country are justified is difficult to determine. But it is a safe conjecture that they are equalled or outdone by the fictions which are circulated among the Russian people in regard to the nations under "capitalistic" rule. The sooner the real facts are made available to the peoples of all countries the more definitely will the spectre of future wars between Russia and her neighbours be dispelled. And there is no method which will more quickly dispel illusions than by having the peoples of these countries know one another.

It is gratifying, therefore, to learn that Russia has decided to send a representative to the next gathering of the Institute of Pacific Relations, which is to be held in Hangchow this coming autumn. For some years the Institute has been seeking to enlist Russia's participation as one of the great Pacific powers, in that organization whose primary concern is to promote by conference and association a better understanding in the basin of the Pacific. Some of its officers, with this object in view, paid repeated visits to Moscow in the hope that an unofficial organization with no objects to serve excepting benevolent ones might disarm the suspicious minds of the Soviet and attract them to friendly concert with other people. Distrust yielded two years ago to the extent that two observers attended on behalf of the Soviet though they scrupulously abstained, under instructions, from any part in the proceedings except that of onlookers. The self-imposed silence was maintained even when the Manchurian question, in which Russia is an active principal, was under examination. But if the two young Russians, a man and a woman, took no part in the discussions, they yielded readily to the social opportunities of the occasion into which the younger members of the party made sure they had full opportunity to enter. The man was the correspondent of the Tas, the great Russian news agency, and his reports, while maintaining the approved critical attitude of his government, were not unfriendly. Thus through the invincible channels of goodwill the obscure Russ, has finally been convinced that all is not perfidious in capitalistic states.

A cable just received from Moscow from Dr. Petroff indicates that the Soviet has finally decided to co-operate with the Institute, has organized a Pacific Institute Committee, and will participate in the Hangchow conference this fall. Dr. Petroff in his cable expresses the hope that the result will be the promotion of international understanding, peace and friendship. He himself is one of the outstanding members of the Russian intelligentsia, and is the head of Voks, the Russian society for cultural relations with foreign countries, through which the Soviet operates. There is much promise in this latest action by Moscow.

THE difficulties that British political leaders have been experiencing in maintaining discipline among their forces, has raised the question whether Great Britain is not drifting toward something like the group system which prevails in French politics, or to the condition which prevailed in Italy when Mussolini took charge of affairs. It is not generally realized that the elevation of the Fascist leader was a stroke of policy on the part of King Victor Emmanuel III at a time when public life and governmental action were paralysed by the rivalries of nine or ten political factions. Of course Great Britain would never endure a Mussolini, even though King

George had one at call, but the scrambled condition of British parties is sufficient to cause uneasiness among those who desire to see government efficiently and firmly carried on.

It is perhaps inevitable that in times so troubled as these for all countries, and for those across the seas particularly, that dissatisfaction with leaders should prevail. The cleavage within the ranks of the Conservative party, numerically the largest political group in Great Britain, developed much bitterness during the by-election in St. George's, London, when the real issue appeared to be whether Stanley Baldwin should continue as leader. A majority of the electorate decided in his favor, and it is to be hoped that the subsequent truce with Lord Beaverbrook, his most dynamic opponent, is a real one.

So far as unified support is concerned, Ramsay MacDonald has been in no better position than Mr. Baldwin, perhaps worse. The original Labor party, made up of radicals and socialists of many different shades of opinion, find it increasingly difficult to act in concert. Many of the so-called intellectual Socialists seem to have withdrawn to follow Sir Oswald Mosley. The "Red" extremists, headed by Mr. Maxton, are even more bitter against the Prime Minister, and in the present state of discontent are not to be ignored. The instability of the Government's present position has been demonstrated by many defeats in the House on minor issues. Liberalism, while holding the balance of power, seems to be hopelessly split between Lloyd George and Sir John Simon. At the present time the two most brilliant and adroit men in British public life, Winston Churchill and Lloyd George, seem to be playing lone hands. Altogether the situation from an electoral standpoint is bewildering.

The Empire has a direct interest in seeing parties stabilized. The Imperial Conference on Empire Trade is to meet at Ottawa next August, and it will prove abortive unless a British administration able to negotiate with some show of permanence, is in power by that time.

WHAT might be termed a "curiosity of prophecy" turned up recently in the files of an eminent Canadian banker. It is a clipping from the Toronto "Globe" of Oct. 1st, 1898, containing a lengthy interview with the late Sir Edmund Walker, of Toronto, who at that time was plain Mr. Byron E. Walker, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Mr. Walker had just returned from the annual meeting of the British Association of the Advancement of Science at Bristol, England. The major part of the interview was devoted to exploding dire prophecies made by the great scientist, Sir William Crookes, president of the association, in his annual address. The gist of these prophecies was that there would not be sufficient wheat production to feed the world's population after 1931.

Prophecy a Hazardous Pursuit

Sir William calculated that in that year (1898) the world wheat areas totalled 163,000,000 acres, producing 2,070,000,000 bushels. With great elaboration he argued that not more than 100,000,000 acres could be added to the world's wheat growing areas. By 1928, taking into consideration the increase of population, the demand would be 3,260,000,000 bushels and there would be difficulty in finding acreage on which to grow the additional amount thus required. By 1931 available new acreage would, he held, be exhausted. What was to save subsequent generations from gradual starvation? Sir William had his answer. It was this: recovery of nitrates from the air to make the land more productive. The nitrate supplies of South America would at no distant day be exhausted and recovery from the air was the only solution.

While at Bristol, Mr. Walker pointed out to Sir William that Canada alone would be able to provide the additional 100,000,000 acres of which he spoke, but the great scientist was very skeptical on this point and deprecated the idea that the Canadian West contained any considerable areas on which wheat would ripen. The interview shows that the Canadian banker had a shrewd and accurate knowledge of what the future held for Canadian production and a sane estimate of Sir William's fallacies in a general sense.

What has happened is this. The world wheat acreage under crop in 1928 was 307,641,000 acres—44,000,000 acres beyond the outside limit set by Sir William Crookes, with possibilities of considerable expansion. The production was 4,721,071,000 bushels, considerably more than his estimate of necessary production thirty years later. Nitrate production of South America has not been exhausted but expanded. And in 1931, the year which was to see the turn of the tide toward starvation, an international Congress at Rome has actually been debating limitation of wheat acreage in new countries.

The sole advantage about being a prophet is that prophets seldom live to see their predictions nullified, and die happy in the thought that they have warned humanity in time.

A FINANCIAL corporation is always in the position of a "cocoanut-shy" at a fall fair when times are bad. Western parliamentarians have been taking a fling at the banks, and the argument seems to swing from the charge that they gave too much credit in the past to the further argument that they are not giving enough in the present. In one breath western members are saying that the West is bankrupt and that the farmers are in a hopeless mess, and then in the next have been berating the financial institutions for not taking a long chance by extending further credits. The implement companies have also come in for their share of abuse, some members being of the opinion that prices should come down from 25 to 50 per cent. Constructive suggestions have been much rarer than tales of woe about actual conditions, though one or two of the extremists have been ready with inflation schemes such as the use of the printing press or the abandonment of the gold standard. Authorities at Ottawa are hoping that before the next harvest the world situation will have cleared sufficiently to raise the price of farm products a few points. If so we shall perhaps hear less of the iniquities of banks and corporations.

Flings at Financiers as Usual

AN ADDRESS before the Junior Canadian Club of Toronto, on March 30th, by Senator Hance J. Logan, of Amherst, N.S., was of national importance by virtue of its subject, apart from the fact that Mr. Logan is one of the most distinguished of Eastern public men. From time to time during the past three years SATURDAY NIGHT has drawn attention to the importance of completing Canada's canal system by the construction of a tide-water channel of proper depth across the Chignecto Isthmus, which joins Nova Scotia to New Brunswick and thus linking the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Bay of Fundy. It is from the standpoint of the maritime provinces, an essential auxiliary of St. Lawrence waterway development if the latter is to be regarded as a truly national enterprise.

This is no new view of the subject. The construction of such a canal is one of the unfulfilled Confederation promises, and was emphatically advocated by the Canadian Canal Commission in 1871, appointed by Sir John A. Macdonald. The Commission was presided over by Sir Hugh Allan, and including such engineers as Sir Casimir Gzowski and Samuel Keefer, internationally famous as canal experts. In their report to the Dominion Government they recommended the development of a great system of four artificial waterways, embracing the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the Welland Canal, the St. Lawrence Canal and the Baie

Chignecto Canal Project

the Chignecto Canal. The latter they described as "inseparably connected with the growth of inter-colonial trade", so advantageous to the Dominion as a whole that it was "superfluous to do more than briefly refer to a few salient features of the scheme."

QUAKE

Left—The terrific earthquake followed by fire swept the city of Managua recently causing great damage to life and property. The earth tremors lasted from four to six seconds but in that short period brought down nearly all buildings, especially the tall ones. The photo shows an air view of Managua before the disaster. Right—First meeting at Paris of the International Committee appointed by the League of Nations to devise a "United States of Europe" based on fiscal agreements. M. Briand, author of the plan, is presiding and at the head table are: M. De Leon, Spanish Ambassador; M. Munch, Denmark; Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Minister; Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister; the secretary of the Provisional Union, M. Sugimura, of Japan.

Senator Logan touched on the tragic circumstances whereby this simple and necessary project was diverted into a ship-railway, that would be quite fantastic to-day and ended in disaster for everyone. The fact remains that a work of easy construction, only eighteen miles in length, which would shorten the steamer route from the Great Lakes to St. John, N.B., the West Indies and South America by 300 miles, has remained untouched. The losses on ships compelled to take the dangerous Atlantic route southward from the St. Lawrence would have paid for this canal long since, to say nothing of what has been sacrificed in the loss of local trade. Economically and physically, the arguments for the construction of this canal are unanswerable. Present trade conditions render it more important to Canada as a whole than ever before. It is to be hoped that Senator Logan's efforts to secure its construction will have an early fruition.

LAST year the Quebec Government considerably increased the succession duties on large estates. But in introducing, the other day, a measure to amend the Succession Duties Act, in the downward direction, Premier Taschereau admitted that last year's change had proved to be a mistake. The reductions that are now to be made in the rates of duty are very substantial—one per cent. on estates over \$25,000 and up to \$50,000; two per cent. and three per cent. on estates over \$50,000 and \$75,000 respectively; four per cent. on estates over \$100,000; five per cent. and five and a half per cent. on estates over \$150,000 and \$200,000; six per cent. on estates over \$300,000; six and a half per cent. on estates over \$500,000; seven per cent. on estates over \$750,000 and seven and a half per cent. on estates over \$900,000.

In the course of the debate on the measure it was suggested that the imminence of the elections had inspired the Government's reduction proposals. That sounds a trifle far-fetched. The majority of the electors are not people who are themselves in danger of either leaving or inheriting estates on which, by reason of their magnitude, high rates of duty are chargeable, nor are they very readily moved to sympathy for the taxation woes of the heirs to estates of \$900,000 or thereabouts, while, as regards smaller estates than those mentioned above, duties were reduced last year. What one suspects has prompted the Government's present action has been the fact that it has been brought home to it that very high taxation of large estates does not constitute precisely the best inducement to capital to establish itself in the province. The old proverb about the advisability of not killing the goose that lays the golden eggs has a way of demonstrating its truth with a jerk that sometimes surprises governments as well as individuals.

Trials of British Leaders

stroke of policy on the part of King Victor Emmanuel III at a time when public life and governmental action were paralysed by the rivalries of nine or ten political factions. Of course Great Britain would never endure a Mussolini, even though King

IN THE RUINS OF PERSIA'S ANCIENT CAPITAL



LEFT: A monument to the mighty monarch who invaded ancient Greece: a bas-relief of King Xerxes, who led an army estimated at 4,000,000, as it appears today on a stone in the ruins of Persepolis. CENTRE: Attesting the wide sway of the rulers of Persepolis: Details from the bas-relief of the procession of the different peoples of the ancient Persian Empire bearing tributes for the King's treasures. RIGHT: The lone guardian of Palaces where thousands once watched: A begging dervish in Persepolis, the capital which was largely destroyed by Alexander the Great after his conquest of the ancient Persian Empire.



TANGLED SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

New Political Phase Inaugurated By Dissolution of Pact Between Hertzog Nationalists and the Labor Party—Cresswell English Radical Chieftain—Financial Depression and Native Problem Shadows on the Scene

By JOHN A. STEVENSON

Canadian Correspondent of the London "Times"

THE Earl of Clarendon, the new Governor-General of South Africa, reached Capetown in time to open the Parliament of the Union of South Africa and his arrival coincided with important developments and the opening of a new phase in South African politics. The long tenure of power enjoyed by the South African party first under General Botha and then under his comrade-in-arms General Smuts, which began in 1910 with the creation of the Union, ended at the general election of 1924 when it went down to defeat before a coalition of the Nationalist party led by General Hertzog and the Labor party led by Colonel Cresswell. The victorious alliance was based upon a definite pact between the two parties and administration which General Hertzog formed has been popularly known as the "Pact" Government. The majority of the seats in the Cabinet were filled by Nationalist followers of General Hertzog, but three places were allotted to Colonel Cresswell and his lieutenants. It carried on successfully on this basis until some three years ago, when the Labor party broke into two warring factions; one of them, controlled by the trades union leaders, took sharp issue with the policies of the Hertzog Ministry and went into violent opposition to it, but the other, headed by Colonel Cresswell, remained loyal to the alliance with the Nationalists. Labor as the result of this split suffered heavily at the general election of 1929, but the "Pact" parties worked together in the contest as the result of which they slightly improved their position.

The Hertzog administration which has not yet half completed its statutory term of office, has commanded a comfortable majority in both houses but it has encountered considerable difficulties with its native policies and other problems. However it seemed in a fairly secure position until the beginning of the present year when at a conference of the Cresswellite Labor faction the delegates passed a resolution that the "Pact" with the Nationalists must end not later than January 1, 1932. Colonel Cresswell and Mr. Sampson, the other Labor member of the Cabinet, as well as Senator Boydell, who leads Labour in the Upper House, all strove hard to avert the passage of the resolution, but their pleas were unavailing and it was carried with a very small dissenting minority. The time of the enforcement has been left to the discretion of the party executive, but Colonel Cresswell and Mr. Sampson are under definite notice that they may be called upon to leave the Cabinet at any moment.

Now the passage of this resolution seems to strike at the root of the political structure upon which the government of South Africa has been based for the last six years and it opens up a variety of possibilities. Colonel Cresswell and Mr. Sampson might decide to disregard it and stay in the Cabinet, but they would no longer be able to appeal to the Labor vote and, even if they became full-fledged Nationalists, they might have difficulty in finding seats for the continuance of their political careers. Again General Hertzog may come to the conclusion that, as they will have little prospect of being able to deliver to him any Labor vote, they have outlived their usefulness to him and that it would be wise to reorganize his Cabinet on a purely Nationalist basis. But even if both the Labor factions voted their full strength with the South African party in the House of Commons, the Nationalists would still command a majority. It would be very small, but it might suffice, for such a bitter domestic schism as has afflicted the Labor party is not healed in a day and it is unlikely that the South African party and the two Labor factions would vote solidly together for some time to come, especially as on many issues sharp divisions of opinion exist. Notoriously the rank and file of the Nationalists would be glad to get rid of their Cresswellite allies of whom they have become completely tired; they have for some time past been fretting under the necessity of catering to their special demands and only the close personal friendship of General Hertzog and Colonel Cresswell has prevented the friction, which has developed, breaking the "Pact" in pieces months ago.

AN INTERESTING figure is this Colonel Cresswell, whose actions are the subject of so much speculation. He is an educated Englishman who was a successful mine manager on the Rand and served with distinction in the South African war. He first came into prominence at the British General Election of 1906 when he came home to oppose on public platforms the policy of importing Chinese coolies to the Rand, which the Balfour Government had sanctioned, and he played some part in its defeat. Thereafter he returned to South Africa and, throwing in his lot with Labor, became its parliamentary leader. Personal antagonism to General Smuts has been a large factor in governing his political courses, but being an Englishman he has never been wholly sympathetic with the extreme Nationalist doctrines of a large section of his friend, General Hertzog's, followers. He now finds himself in a curious position in regard to his followers; they have severely snubbed him by refusing to take his advice upon the most important question which faced them, but at the same time they passed a solemn resolution expressing undiminished confidence in his leadership. So the general impression of the political experts is that he will use this vote of confidence as a mandate to carry on in the Government until he is actually forced out of his Cabinet by definite orders from the executive of his group.

Then the question arises whether the two Labor factions who quarrelled mainly over the question of advisability of maintaining the "Pact", will be able to forget and forgive and achieve before the next general election the party solidarity which alone could enable Labor to regain its former strength. For one thing the native problem, which will be discussed later, is operating as a bar to the consolidation of the Labor forces, for there exists a sharp divergence of opinion and attitude determined by locality, among the white trade unionists about their relations to the colored workers. In the Cape provinces many trades unions either admit Europeans to their membership or give recognition to non-European unions affiliated to their own, but in the Transvaal the mass of the white Labor opinion has consistently frowned upon any such liberality in policy and organization. Last October, however, a Trades Union Congress, held at Capetown, decided by a substantial majority to form a national central body manned by representatives of the existing Trades Union Congress and the Cape Federation of Labor, but the dissenting minority of Southerners wanted only a co-operative union on a provincial basis through fear of the Northerners' attitude on the colored question and some of the dissentients have since formed an Independent Labor party which admits colored folk to its membership. On the other hand many Transvaal Laborites do not like the move, and a prominent Labor leader in Pretoria, who is a spokesman of the poor Africaners now being forced in large numbers off the farms into the towns, in a recent speech declared that the new central body could only receive the support of himself and his friends provided it dropped "the unadulterated socialist objectives" taught by imported Labor leaders who did not understand the country and provided it paid due regard to the native problem, a statement which he proceeded to interpret as meaning that Labor must assist in maintaining white supremacy and indulge "in no coquetting with communism in the native kraals and no political contacts on terms of equality with the natives." Here is revealed a fundamental cleavage between the Labor elements in the Transvaal and in the Cape and accordingly the prospects for an early achievement of Labor solidarity are not exactly auspicious.

But even if Labor once more became a united party with a coherent programme, its relations to the two major parties would have to be determined. Speculation is rife as to whether it would try to consummate some working arrangement with General Smuts and his South African party or whether it would, although its formal alliance in the Cabinet and Parliament with the Nationalists is at an end, still try to combine with them in elections. There is some-

thing to be said for the latter course as the Nationalists are chiefly concerned with the purely rural seats in which Labor is not interested and in industrial centres like the Rand the real antagonism is between the mining magnates who nearly all belong to the South African party and the Laborites.

However these developments have naturally given great encouragement to General Smuts and his followers, and apart from them they discern evidence that the popularity of the Hertzog administration is steadily waning. South Africa has not suffered so much from the world-wide economic depression as other countries because the gold industry, which benefits from the collapse in commodity prices, is such an important factor in the country's economic life, but times are far from good throughout the Union. The diamond market is glutted through loss of purchasing power by the classes who bought diamonds, the tremendous decline in wool prices has hit the sheep farmers hard and the producers of fruit and wine are no longer prosperous. Revenues have fallen off sharply and increased taxation is virtually inevitable. There is a good deal of unemployment in many districts and the Hertzog Ministry is now being grimly reminded that its claim, strenuously advanced at the last general election, to be the only safe guarantor of national prosperity is now proved to be without any foundation. So all the omens indicate that at a general election the Nationalists would lose a substantial number of seats and find themselves in a minority in the House of Commons; and there are also people who believe that the country is turning to General Smuts in whose administrative competence there is great confidence, and that it might give him the effective mandate of a clear majority. Of course a general election need not necessarily take place until 1934 and before that time a turn in the tide of prosperity might have restored the prestige of the Hertzog Government.

BUT MEANWHILE the tremendous problem of the relations of the white and black races still hangs like a shadow over the whole country and seems no nearer an adequate solution than it was three years ago when it was first projected into the political arena. There is increasing evidence of bitter dissatisfaction among the colored folk with their present political and economic status; it is largely simmering underground, but at intervals it finds expression in sporadic disturbances which set the nerves of white South Africans on edge. The general tendency of native legislation since the Union of 1910 in regard to land, labor and residence, has been to put the mass of the colored people of all ranks more and more at the mercy of officialdom and more subjected to drastic regulations. By the Native Administration Act of 1927 all the native population outside the Cape province were put directly under the control of the Governor-General, which meant the Ministry of the moment, and in 1929 a measure known as the Riotous Assemblies Act gave the Minister of Justice wide and very arbitrary powers over freedom of speech, publication of literature, movement and public meeting for the avowed purpose of dealing with native agitators. But a few years ago General Hertzog and the Nationalists, backed by their Cresswellite allies, put forward a programme of native legislation which aims at a more rigid repression of the natives. For one thing, they propose to take away from the colored people of the Cape province the limited franchise which they have enjoyed and the land laws which were part of the programme do not offer any reasonable satisfaction to the land hunger of the natives whose rapid increase in numbers has made the area of the reserves allocated to them hopelessly inadequate to their needs. Against what they regard as a reactionary and dangerous policy, which if carried out is bound to inflame native opinion and sow the seeds of desperate trouble, General Smuts and the great majority of his South African party have taken a courageous and liberal stand; they take the view that it is a policy of repression conflicting with the policy of liberty embodied in the Cape Constitution which

rejected all colored disabilities in essential matters like the franchise. A series of bills, in which this native policy was embodied, was submitted to the Union Parliament two years ago, but they still await enactment and General Hertzog intimated that his suspension of them was due to a desire to attain some non-party agreement which would result in a satisfactory settlement of this thorny question. Moreover the elimination of the Cape franchise for colored folk involves a change in the Constitution which can only be accomplished by a two-thirds majority of both houses voting together and this the Hertzog Ministry does not possess.

However the Nationalists are looking hopefully to Natal for help to accomplish their solution of the native problem. The Natalians have always prided themselves on being British and devotees of the Imperialist faith who objected to the tendencies of Dutch nationalism, but there is evidence that the fear of Dutch domination is becoming submerged by another greater fear as the result of serious racial riots which took place in Durban. At any rate the Natal members of the South African party were ardent supporters of the Riotous Assemblies Bill and are said now to be looking upon General Hertzog with more favorable eyes. Both in Natal and elsewhere there is considerable support for the idea that General Hertzog and General Smuts should come together in a national Government for the purpose of achieving a permanent settlement of the native problem on a basis acceptable to all the white elements.

During General Hertzog's absence at the Imperial Conference, the Republican group of his party gave considerable trouble to his colleagues by their agitations, but they received a very sharp rebuke from the Premier on his return and they have now abandoned their activities. They profess now to be satisfied that under the declaration of 1926 the Union is as free as it can wish to be and that provided they can be assured that South Africa will not be drawn into any of Britain's wars, they are prepared merely to keep the idea alive and to wait till the time shall be ripe for a Republic.

A further complication has recently been introduced into the situation by the emergence of a completely new party called "The National Workers and Farmers Union". Its founder and head is an energetic politician called Dr. Steenkamp who represents in the House of Assembly the district of Namaqualand, a huge sparsely inhabited territory in the North-western part of Cape Colony. He has been a persistent champion of the unemployed and has gathered a large following among the diamond diggers and "poor white" population generally. Foremost among the planks of his programme is the necessity of keeping Australia as a white man's country, but he also advocates as a remedy for the growing unemployment a series of new public works, the establishment of a State bank and the utilization of the profits of the new diamond fields, some of the best of which lie in his district, for the benefit of the people who work them. It is uncertain what strength the new party could muster at an election, but it will probably try to co-operate with the extreme Labor elements who broke away from the "Pact" two years ago.

It is said that many modern novelists write entirely for their own pleasure. We gladly accept the explanation.—Punch.

There are archdukes and grand dukes all over Europe now; but the shooting of one of them would never start another war.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A doctor says he often wonders how much sleep the average man really wants. Just another five minutes!—Passing Show.

Well, if those smart young fellows keep removing the bunk, pretty soon there'll be no place for a biographer to lie comfortably.—Boston Herald.

A CANADIAN 5-YEAR PROGRAMME

C. N. R.'s Plan for Competitive Social Progress in Foreign Communities of the West—Results of First Year Exceed Expectations

By JEAN MULDREW

WHILE much attention has been focussed on Russia's five-year program of industrialization and the business world is filled with apprehension concerning the outcome, little attention has been directed to another five-year program of a very different character nearer home. In Western Canada during the past summer and autumn an experiment was tried by the Canadian National Railways with the object in view of bringing into closer relationship and better understanding the various people of European origin and the older settled Canadian people in the hope that a better and richer form of citizenship might be the ultimate result. It took the form of a Community Contest launched and carried through by their Colonization Department.

Only rural municipalities having a resident population of 70 per cent. of Continental European origin of the first or second generation were eligible for entry in the contest, and it was limited to the three prairie provinces—Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The immediate object of the contest as stated was to stimulate in these newer Canadians a greater interest in the manifold opportunities that are available to them in their new homeland. It was also with the earnest hope that the older Canadian people might be encouraged to inquire more closely and profitably into the life and progress of recent settlers and learn to appreciate and respect the contribution which they have to offer, coming as they do from older nations with a rich background of culture and of history. If this result obtained then a warmer friendship would follow and a greater pride would be created in citizenship of this country.

Three prizes were offered in each province, a first of \$1,000, second \$500, and third \$250, to be awarded in December of 1930.

As it was a contest of communities and not of individuals, the prize money was to be devoted to some purpose that would be of general benefit to the prize-winning communities, the decision resting with the winners in consultation with the Canadian National Railways; but it was stipulated that the money spent must be for some project which would become a permanent development of the community's activities such as a community hall, a library, the support of a public health nurse, or the improvement and beautification of the schools.

A board of judges was appointed for each province, two men and one woman, and as evidence that the plan met with the endorsement of the best minds of the provinces the chairman on each board was the President of the provincial university. Associated with him was a man prominent in agriculture and a woman familiar with rural life and closely associated with community welfare work.

Saskatchewan was fortunate in securing as one of the judges, Dr. W. J. Black, professor of Sociology in Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, a Rhodes scholar and a graduate of Oxford University who has since returning to his own college spoken to his students of this contest as the most interesting experiment in sociology with which it has been his privilege to have been associated.

The contest provided the judges with the opportunity to make a survey of progress and development in education, agriculture, social welfare, arts and handicrafts, and other forms of constructive activity that contributes towards higher standards of home, community and national life. In the communities visited, the judges took note of the children attending the public schools, of the older boys and girls at high schools, colleges, agricultural schools and universities, of the quality of the teaching, the educational standing of the teachers, the progress of the pupils and the condition of the school grounds, buildings and equipment and other factors.

The development in agriculture was determined by the general plan and appearance of the farm, the buildings and the gardens, the practice of approved rotation of crops, freedom from noxious weeds, while the grading of live stock was based upon the quality and the use of pure bred sires, the feeding and management of the stock and the number which were kept on the farm. A record was made of the number of

farmers who were members of co-operative organizations, of agricultural societies, or of any other constructive form of community enterprise or general development, of the number of boys and girls who took part in school fairs, who took exhibits to the agricultural fairs or were members of boys' and girls' clubs.

Arts and handicrafts included the work of both men and women, blacksmithing, carpentry, rug-making, weaving, knitting, embroidery, basketry or other efforts in craftsmanship, while credit was given for music, dramatic, choral work, folk dancing and other cultural activities.

Speaking of this development, one of the judges said of the handicraft, music and folk dancing she had seen displayed: "It is a great contribution to Canada and we should give these newcomers every encouragement to retain their crafts and share with us. Their handicrafts are beautiful and their native dancing and costumes lovely." Of their culinary work she said that in one district a banquet was served at which over one hundred sat down to table where the appointments were as nearly perfect as could be found in any hotel or good home; fine linen, lovely silver and crystal with beautiful flower and fruit decorations. All who were present at the banquet agreed that they had never attended a similar function where the food was better or more excellently served, or the arrangements more tastefully carried out.

Nothing like this competition on so large a scale or of so wide a scope has ever been attempted before by any government, corporation or individual. The experiment is unique; the scoring has been completed and the awards made.

It might be asked how the scoring of a large municipality was made, by what yardstick did the judges measure? The competition itself furnishes the solution, the answer is found in the plan. The community which stands highest is the one in which the greatest advantage has been taken of all the agencies provided by the Government to advance the social welfare of the people, that is, the community where the greatest progress has been made in Canadian citizenship.

The Provincial Departments of Education, of Agriculture and of Health furnished preliminary information on all three forms of progress and the lists were checked up in the personal survey by the judges, who added any further records of constructive activity which the inspection disclosed.

In all, forty communities entered the competition representing a population of European extraction of 123,600 people and including thirteen nationalities. 598 school districts were represented and an average of four schools in each community were examined. The judges visited the homes, inspected the farms and were able to make an appraisal of arts and crafts from exhibitions planned by the community. The hospitality was very generous, the people were eager to meet the judges and to accept the messages of good will.

To the judges it was a revelation. The progress of the new Canadians seems amazing. In the schools it was found that in all grades over the primary English is spoken well. In agriculture a score as high as 175 out of a possible 250 was an agreeable surprise. In arts and crafts scores were recorded of 100 out of a possible 150.

The results as published show that in Alberta thirteen communities were entered in the contest. Of these the first prize went to Norma municipality, a Ukrainian settlement of over 20 years' standing east of Edmonton near Vegreville. The second prize was awarded to Lloyd George municipality, a Scandinavian settlement established 25 years ago, southeast of Edmonton near Camrose. The third prize went to the Pines municipality, Ukrainian settlement east of Edmonton at Mundare. Certificates of merit were given to Liberty municipality, a German-Scandinavian-Ukrainian community south of Edmonton, and to Unity municipality, a Ukrainian settlement north-east of Edmonton.

In Saskatchewan the first prize was awarded to Edenwold, near Regina, a German settlement of 30 years' standing, the second to Laird, a German-Dutch Mennonite settlement near Saskatoon, while for the third two districts were tied Bekevar, a Hungarian settlement 30 years old, near Kipling, and Calder, a Ukrainian settlement near Yorkton.

A certificate of merit was also given to Redberry, a Ukrainian settlement near Saskatoon.

In Manitoba, Rossburn won the first prize. This is a 35-year old Ukrainian settlement in north-western Manitoba. The second went to Hanover, a German Mennonite community south-east of Winnipeg, and the third, Rhineland, a German Mennonite community south of Winnipeg. Certificates of merit were awarded to two other districts, Ethelbert, a pioneer Ukrainian settlement in northern Manitoba, and Stuartburn, a Ukrainian settlement in southern Manitoba.

The progress of some individual settlers has been noteworthy. In Norma, the settlement that won the first prize in Alberta, one man, a Ukrainian who twenty years ago drove a team and wagon two hundred miles over land to take up a homestead, has now a \$6,000 modern home, while another Ukrainian farmer in the vicinity of Vegreville has an excellent poultry flock from which he makes \$5,000 a year and a farm home of the modern type.

One of the judges declared that the judging in the contest had been a veritable voyage of discovery. She admitted she went into the contest with a rather prejudiced mind but came away with nothing but admiration for the new settlers from Europe.

Of the Mennonites she said: "They have large houses, large families, acres of garden, both vegetables and flowers, poultry and cows. The houses are very much painted, everything so fresh and shining. One large kitchen looked as if it had linoleum on the floor but on closer inspection we found that a linoleum pattern had been painted on it. They have down comforters, down pillows, quilts in abundance, but no handicrafts, no sports, no cards, no dancing, a deeply religious people. One leading man had three sons and one daughter. One son is a doctor, one a dentist, the third won the Rhodes Scholarship, finished his course at Oxford University and was recalled there to teach 'Old French' and has now been a Professor at Oxford for three years. The daughter in this family was married to a doctor."

The first contest is over, but not the benefits from it. The Canadian National Railways, finding this was a good work, have decided to continue it for four years more and Canada is looking for great things from their five-year program. They entered into it as an experiment, but "they builded better than they knew." Some of the contestants expressed the wish that they had known beforehand and they would have been able to present a much better record. In order to help in future contests the secretaries of the various municipalities are studying the best means of accomplishing their aims. In January, 1931, at the University of Alberta a conference was held to which there went the thirteen secretaries of the municipalities entered in the contest and for a day they conferred with President Wallace and a representative of the Canadian National Railways.

Saskatchewan has held a three-day conference at the Provincial University at Saskatoon, and the secretaries of the contesting districts of Saskatchewan were the guests of the University. Dr. Murray, the president, planned the conference and the Canadian National Railways had a representative there.

It means much to Canada that at last a way has been opened to bring into closer co-operation and warmer personal relationship the new and the older established Canadian peoples. One outstanding man in the province of Saskatchewan wrote to Sir Henry Thornton last Autumn expressing his great appreciation of this work and stated that if such a contest had been held fifteen years ago it would have revolutionized settlement in that province.

It will be interesting to follow the contests for the next four years as they will undoubtedly have a far-reaching effect in the general development of Western Canada.



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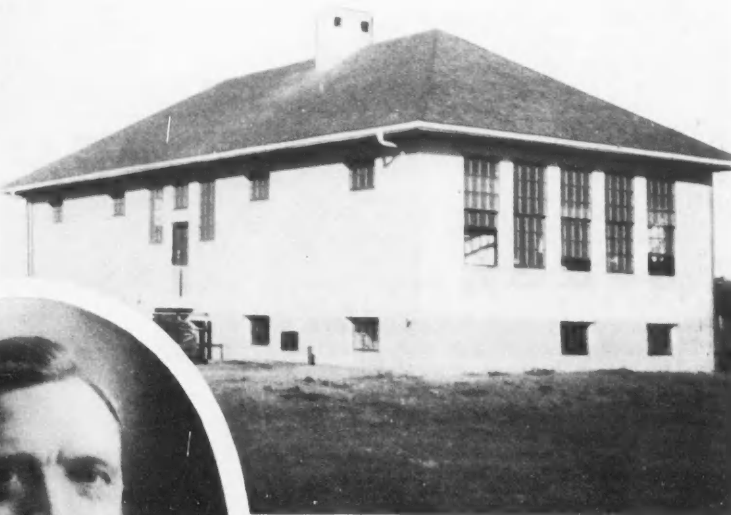
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Judges at the farm of John Kolisnyk, Vita, Manitoba.



Brookside School near Vegreville, Alta., a Ukrainian settlement. Centre, Dr. W. J. Black, Director of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Canadian National Railways.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

The London Wheat Parley

AFTER many months of cut-throat competition among the wheat exporting countries of the world with untold distress as a result, there is a gleam of hope on the horizon in the forthcoming conference at London. If orderly marketing can be substituted for chaotic dumping, it will give renewed heart to the graingrowers of the West, who are reported by members of parliament to be entering the current crop year in very low spirits. And should the Canada House party prove to be the first of a series between the great wheat-exporting countries, resulting ultimately in intelligent control of wheat acres and systematic marketing free from panic or undue inflation, it will be a great feather in the cap of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, former premier of Ontario, whose original suggestion appears to have led up to the decision to hold a parley and whose leadership was recognized when he was made permanent chairman. The prosperity of Canada both east and west is linked so intimately with the world wheat situation that the High Commissioner for Canada in London will be conferring great benefit to Canadian life and welfare if he can steer his wheat conference through to some tangible conclusion. In some quarters here at Ottawa there has been adverse comment on the supposed inconsistency of the government in proposing a wheat pact with Soviet Russia, when Canada has recently banned the entry of certain Soviet commodities, but after all the wheat problem is worldwide and the invitation to Russia to join in was not Canada's proposition solely, but came from a dozen other countries as well. Most of the interested countries impose no restrictions upon Russian trade except those of customs duties. A recent visitor to Russia told me the other day that the Soviet is just as anxious as any other country to see orderly marketing instituted, and has been withholding wheat from the market the last few weeks because she is not satisfied with the price. Only the stern requirements of international credit led Russia to continue to accept the miserably-low prices for wheat she did. There are better days ahead for the wheat-growers of Canada. Incidentally this development of world importance proves it is difficult to keep Mr. Ferguson out of the spotlight.

Limiting the Air Mail

THERE will be no extension of the Canadian air mail service for some years, and possibly a decrease in the vote for and a restriction of the service announced in the Budget. No doubt sentiment in the government inclines toward effecting economies in all federal public services, and the air mail, if the present intention is consummated, will have a reduced expenditure with other services. No objection is raised to air mail and air transportation services to remote districts or to expedite the delivery of European letters arriving via the St. Lawrence route, but it is claimed that the Montreal-Moncton, Montreal-Toronto-Windsor, and the Winnipeg westward services are too expensive for the benefits conferred. Figures were quoted in the Government caucus to show the enormous cost per letter delivered by the air mail service, but those interested deny the high cost and show the number of letters carried and the expenditure incurred to prove their contention that the service is not an extravagant luxury. It cannot be disputed the air mail service is playing a great part in communication with such remote places as Aklavik, Fort Churchill, Fort Smith and other northern posts, and also in ocean mail delivery it expedites the service to all western Canadian and northwestern United States centres. It is more successfully contended by critics that the air mail service from Montreal to Windsor and Winnipeg to Calgary is not necessary in business. Another contention that the air mail service cost during the past fiscal year nearly \$3,000,000, the vote in the Estimates for the landing fields, lighting and delivery contracts, is refuted by the officials, as, it is claimed, little more than half of this was expended.

The Forthcoming Budget

EARLY in May Mr. Bennett in his capacity of Minister of Finance will bring down his first Budget. It is interesting to recall that 45 years ago Sir Richard Cartwright's chief criticism of Sir George E. Foster's financial administration was that he had raised the annual expenditure from 35 to 38 million dollars. Sir Richard, if alive today, would be horror-stricken to know that the expenditure in the past year was more than 415 million dollars. The interest on the national debt alone is today three times the expenditure in all departments of the Dominion Government in Cartwright's day. Even the annual bill for soldiers' pensions exceeds the total cost of government in the period when Sir John A. Macdonald held sway. But a lot of water has gone over the Chaudiere Falls since then. To meet declining revenues, the present prime minister set his heart on cutting the 1931-32 Estimates by at least fifty million dollars. Such departments as National Defence, Interior, Immigration, Mines and Post Office will have to get along with less money this coming year. In other directions increased expenditure is unavoidable, however. The pension bill, both for war service and old age, will be several millions higher, and with the unemployment situation what it is generous treatment of the public works department is deemed advisable. The Canadian National Railways looks like needing another thirty millions to meet interest charges in the current year. So that even if fifty millions is lopped off the expenditure of government departments, the cut will not meet a decline of nearly a hundred million dollars in revenue. New taxation is inevitable either now or later. Until the Budget actually comes down discussion of new taxation must be conjectural.

What Price Public Life?

THE session, only a few weeks old, witnessed the toll which public service has exacted of some of the leading figures in the parliamentary arena. Hon. James Malcolm, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, was in his place in the House only a few days when his health gave out. His condition is so serious



H. H. ROWATT, OTTAWA,
Newly appointed Deputy Minister of the Interior for Canada. Mr. Rowatt has a notable record of public service.

he will not be able to resume his parliamentary duties for at least another year. Hon. Andrew Haydon, chief organizer for the Liberal party, is another casualty. He is now recuperating after a severe attack suffered only a few days after the sudden death in Victoria, B.C., of his former law partner and intimate colleague in the Liberal party, Hon. Hal B. McGiverin. Another prominent Liberal, Hon. J. Campbell Elliott, of West Middlesex, who was Minister of Public Works in the Mackenzie King Government, is also being missed in the House of Commons. He recently underwent an operation in the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore for sinus trouble. The Treasury Benches also felt the epidemic of ill-health. Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, had to go to Bermuda to recuperate after three major operations. He is well on the mend, however. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, appears to bear up exceedingly well after thirty years' service in the House. His heart condition was a matter of serious concern, several months ago. William H. ("Billy") Moore, former chairman of the Tariff Board and now Liberal member for the riding of Ontario, is back in the House after a serious illness. He will hardly be able to do much effective work this session. Meanwhile Hon. J. L. Ralston will be the chief financial critic of the Opposition. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, after an operation at Baltimore, is thoroughly himself once more. Word also comes from the Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal that Rt. Hon. Lyman P. Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada is on the road to recovery after a serious abdominal operation. Mr. Justice Duff acted as Administrator for the Government pending the arrival of the new Governor-General and despite ill-health gallantly presided at the opening of parliament. Two days later he went to Montreal alone for the operation that meant life or death. At one stage his life was despaired of. Chief Justice Anglin and Mr. Justice Robert Smith of the Supreme Court of Canada, who were obliged to take leave because of ill-health, are both better and will resume their duties on the bench.

Commoners Win Their Spurs

SEVERAL new members of parliament on the Government side of the House already have won their spurs. From the gem of the gulf, Prince Edward Island, comes a Conservative of the old school named Myers whose maiden speech in the Commons captured the fancy of the members to the Speaker's right and impressed upon political opponents the fact that he would be a foeman worthy of their steel. Nova Scotia, the home of famous Canadian statesmen, did not send any new members to the Government side unless Hon. Edgar N. Rhodes be considered a newcomer. He previously served with great distinction as Speaker of the House of Commons and Premier of Nova Scotia. In the Cabinet he is proving a tower of strength. His remarkable knowledge of the provinces by the sea is a great asset to the Government and he is as effective in administration and debate as he was on the football field in his college days. New Brunswick's contribution to the younger element in the Government party is George McDade, a brilliant young Irish-Canadian lawyer, who gives promise of useful service in the House of Commons. From Quebec private members of outstanding ability include Gagnon of Dorchester, a graduate of Oxford, Hackett of the Eastern Townships, whose father was formerly a member of the Quebec government and who learned the rudiments of politics as private secretary to Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, and Laurin, a prominent business man of Montreal and member for the Jacques Cartier division. Ontario's most promising young member outside of the Cabinet is Shaver of Stormont, who is particularly effective upon the platform. Manitoba sends Bowman of Dauphin and Willis of Souris, both big farmers and lawyers, while Saskatchewan, long a Liberal hive, elected Turnbull of Regina, Perley of Qu'Appelle and Beynon of Moose Jaw, a native of Peel county, Ontario. Another Peelite is Brig-General Stewart of Lethbridge who played lacrosse with the Brampton Excelsiors and led an artillery brigade in the war. Bury of Edmonton and Dr. Stanley of Calgary are also new members. There was no new blood from British Columbia on the Conservative side but the other provinces made fine contributions.

There should be a dandy opening some twenty-five or thirty years hence for an enterprising group of young writers to go to work rebunking history.—*Detroit News.*

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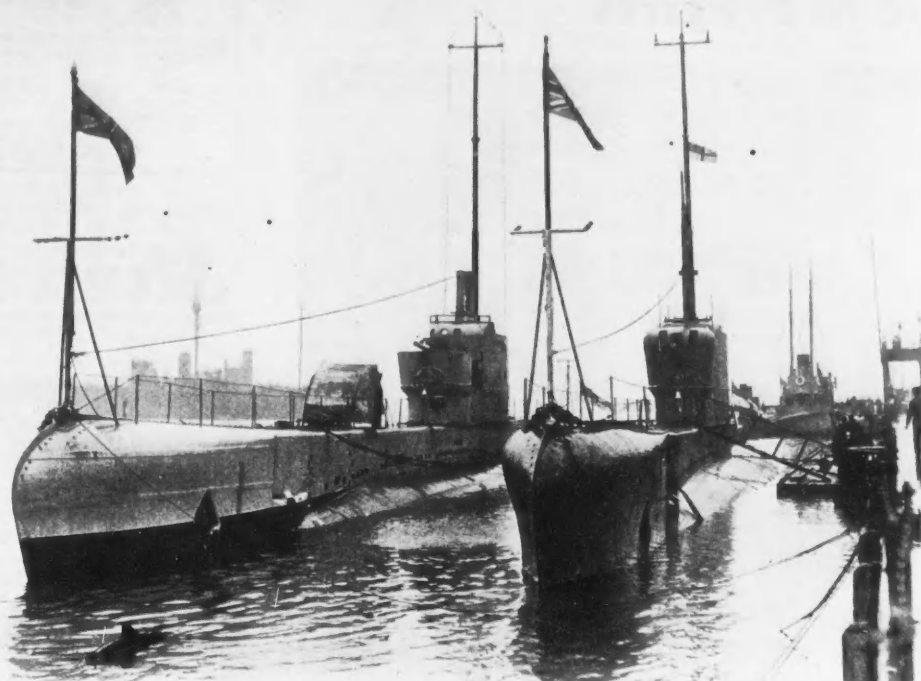
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AN IGNORANCE CONTEST

How Robert Stead Outdistanced an Ozark Solon

By GARNETT CLAY PORTER

WHEN Robert J. Stead arrived in Calgary from Eccles in the early years of the century he became "Bob" over night to the free and easy element of the old cow town. This is rather unusual because the average arrival from the old country does not assimilate so easily in the west even to this day.

It usually takes a little time for that type to get used to being slapped on the back by perfect strangers and asked to have, eh, some tea or what not, accompanied by the familiar "Jack" or "Dick" or "Bo".

But Stead was "Bob" from the start and he got a flying start. Really he was a born newspaper man but he was also a humorist of rare quality and blushing admitted that he could write poetry. But he didn't, at least not for a time and when he did, man, he was the "white haired" kid.

Of course the C.P.R. publicity department had to grab him and his genius was lost to his natural profession—journalism. Then he wrote that poem of "The Tramp of Thousands" the ode to the Canadians in the United States who were returning home and his introduction to high brow circles was assured. His books and stories and art of idealising in thought and in expression radiated a fragrance and culture that was irresistible.

Then the Federal government thought this talented Englishman, strained through the western sieve, could be of more service at Ottawa. So that accounts for "Bob" to-day being in charge of publicity in the immigration department. Of course they send him out on occasional speaking tours for he is that type of pinch hitter and can get up before any kind of an audience and say something worth listening to.

If those Ottawa politicians studied human nature more profoundly and the eccentricities of job hunters less, in other words if they were statesmen first and men of vision rather than office holders, imagine what use the government could make of a man of Stead's type! But that might help Canada in a big way, throughout the world though it would not get the vote of McPherson at Perdunk Corners, in the Peace River.

And "Bob" don't turn out any more of those scintillating lyrics and flashes of wit that made him so popular among Pat Burns' cow boys, the Kiwanis club and the Ladies' Afternoon Tea Gabfest crowd of other days. Why?

He don't have to and a government job is not calculated to develop and preserve genius. Did the meal ticket wholly suppress the fiery genius that burned in the blood of the British lad in those pioneer days? Probably not but it has "cramped his style" as one of the old cow men at Calgary observed in discussing him the other day.

There is nothing like the urge of hunger and shabby clothes not to say a lively thirst to develop genius, at least to run it through the cash register.

Perhaps this rare quality of expression simply bubbled forth in the case of Robert J. Stead but the fact that he needed money and his yarns and books were in demand certainly must have influenced his activities in those days, for even a genius must eat—and occasionally drink—that is when he must pay for them himself.

But I had an example some years ago of Stead's flashing wit that convinced me that the deadening routine of capital employment has not seared his fine brain nor cockles of his big heart, that made him the much-sought companion of the Calgary cow town.

With a number of other Canadians I was at Joplin, Mo., enroute to New Orleans, one Saturday night. That city is propagandized as the "Playground of the Ozarks" and to convince us Canadians that those mountains were worth seeing, though as compared with Canada's majestic ranges they are about as interesting as a last year's bird's nest, the Board of Trade gave the visitors from "British America" as the toastmaster expressed it, a banquet.

We dined well and wit and good humor was not the only thing that was flowing spontaneously.

One of the speakers was from the section of the Ozarks known as the home of the "hill billys". He grew quite facetious and as the fun increased he poked many gibes at us Canadians.

In a spirit of good nature he observed: "Don't

you chaps from Canada think you're so many. You're pretty good but, I was up in British America once, in a place called Saskatch-e-wan, I think it was and say, I met a fellow up there who thought William Jennings Bryan was president of these United States, hah!"

And it was to laugh. Then it was a Canadian's time to speak and "Bob" Stead was "it". If you know Robert J. Stead you are familiar with the woe-begone expression his countenance can assume on occasion, a kind of a half apologetic expression for daring to offer his opinion in public.

It was this mood he counterfeited well as he began to speak. He prefaced his remarks by modestly admitting that all the wisdom of the British empire was not confined to Canada. Somewhere in the wilds of what the previous speaker had defined as "British America" it was possible, not probable, but possible, (with a depreciating shrug) that some one had imagined that William Jennings Bryan had been elected president. He was not sure, himself, considering how much Mr. Bryan had been talking that he had not slipped into the president's job. This he submitted was not positive proof of ignorance.

"But, now gentlemen—you gentleman of the Ozarks—I WILL give you an example of what I term dense ignorance. And it occurred right here in these far-famed mountains.

"I spent a few weeks in these mountains some years ago—in that section where the people are deeply religious and boast themselves of their biblical knowledge. And it illustrates that it is not well to remind the other fellow of his ignorance even though he does reside in far-away Saskatch-e-wan.

"I met one of your estimable Ozark citizens who thought the *Epistles* were the wives of the Apostles." Curtain.

Each To His Game!

By W. Hastings Webbing.

"SPLITLIP" Baloney was known near and far. Acknowledged by all in his district as Czar. He'd been most successful throughout his career As a rum-runner bold and a gay racketeer. Besides which he managed without opposition The graft of his ward, as a boss politician.

"Splitlip" Baloney was sure one tough guy. Whose rep. was as red as the shade of his tie. Nor was he unwilling, or like one who shirks. When called on to give some poor Johnny the works: In fact he had always performed with precision His job on the nob, whatever his mission.

Besides which our "hero" had money galore, A home near-palatial and cars at least four, His minions were many, and all of the lot For "Splitlip" would put his best pal on the spot. And should some low rival horn in for "division" He was sure of a speedy and final transition.

But even a "gangster" finds his Waterloo And "Splitlip" eventually found this too true, 'Twas out on the course of a new Country Club That he fell to the earth with a sickening thud— For there he discovered, bereft of all pride, That the lowliest duffer took him for a ride.

Moral

The moral is useful and certainly plain, That each one should stick to his own little game And gangsters should never, we feel, take up golf For their chances are slim to bump any one off— 'Tis true, though it's sad to deprive them of fun, But still after all, well, it's really not done!

There may be faculty changes in the school of experience from time to time, but the professor in charge of grade-crossing affairs remains on the job.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

American movie theatres are now being established in darkest Africa. We can remember way back when the big idea was to civilize the darkest Africans.—*New York Evening Post.*



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At an examination of a class in first aid, a member was asked: "What would you do if you found a man in a fainting condition?" "I'd give him some brandy," was the answer.
"And if there were no brandy?" "I'd promise him some,"—Baltimore Sun.

BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

New York, April 5.

"Getting Married"

UNDER Theatre Guild auspices, George Bernard Shaw's full dress debate on the institution of marriage, known as "Getting Married", had a gala presentation during the week. The only previous presentation of the play in New York, so far as we know, was William Faversham's in 1916, at a time when most of us were busy elsewhere, making the world safe for democracy, prohibitionists and reformers. Just what our reactions might have been then is, therefore, purely problematical. But in this year of grace 1931, we find its theme somewhat outmoded and its discussion tedious. Even Shaw, it would seem, without a new revelation, can be dull. And it is one of his early disciples, not one who lagged either, but ran joyously to take the master's hand on every occasion, who is saying this. The lines that crackled merrily to the accompaniment of burning logs, when we first discovered them, were still there, an eloquent cast was on hand to speak them, and the stage was set with all the Guild's own meticulous care to receive them. But the crackle was gone, the theme would not be "re-lived".

Perhaps this is the natural fate of "plays of ideas", instead of situation, plays that talk their way instead of acting it, plays that put preface as well as story on the stage. And in "Getting Married", Shaw had already begun to do this. Nothing in these precocious days is so perishable as ideas, not even magistrates' reputations. And ideas, radical enough to shock that stronghold of morality, known as the British Empire, in 1908, when the play was written, can in 1931 it seems, become as harmless as an A.L.O.E. novel. Even Shaw himself, whose morality was once in question, and that no longer ago than "Mrs. Warren's Profession", emerges in this as a nice, highly respectable, jocular Victorian. Life does play scurvy tricks.

MARRIAGE has of course been a favorite theme of dramatists as far back, at least, as Aeschylus who allowed Clytemnestra to settle the problem in her own playful way. But heretofore, and including Shaw, they have confined themselves to selected aspects of the subject. Ibsen, who has influenced contemporary thought more than any other modern, on marriage, bitterly assailed its bondage and its boredom. Tolstoy presented its rigidity in "The Living Corpse". Strindberg found the female of the species too deadly for any successful alliance in or out of marriage. Maeterlinck, in "Monna Vanna", expounds the platitudes of mutual trust, and a very convenient solution too, say the cynics. Latins long ago abandoned any attempt to confine our primitive impulses within its social limits. Brieux in the "Three Daughters of M. Dupont", presents as many aspects of its sex difficulties. With feminine emancipation came the "single standard" as an equitable, if not entirely righteous, solution of our wayward tendencies. Finally Shaw, always the interpreter of continental thought to his reluctant fellow-countrymen, and contributing much from his own fertile brain, made a symposium of every shade of opinion, pro and con, on the controversial theme and gave us "Getting Married".

The wedding morning of a bishop's daughter provides the timely occasion and the arriving guests, the assemblage. The bride has suddenly balked, presented the views of a pamphlet she has just been reading, and the perturbed guests sit down to a rational discussion of the institution itself. This typical Shavian discussion ends in a futile effort to write one clause into a marriage contract satisfactory to all.

In this assemblage are the green-grocer, a village alderman and sage, who puts up with his wife's faithfulness and admires infidelity in the Mayoress; the Bishop who thinks reasonably in spite of his vestments; his patient wife, who we suspect could contribute so much; a nearly divorced lady reluctant to give up either husband or lover; the pompous love-lorn General sentimentally defending this British stronghold of conventional respectability to the last; the essential spinster who is willing to embrace motherhood, but wants no husband, not even the General; the balking bride who has just discovered that marriage enslaves;



DOUBLING FOR NAPOLEON
Ernest Truex with Peggy Shannon as LaGeorge of the Comedie Francaise in the face of that period, "Napi".

the balking bridegroom who has discovered that marriage may divert his worldly possessions from dependent relatives; the ascetic chaplain who has voluntarily added celibacy to his priestly vows; and finally the Mayoress brought in to solve their problems, only to find that she has some of her own. In such comic raiment has Shaw clothed his intellectual concepts, set them spinning on a conversational merry-go-round and, in the absence of drama, scattered them finally in horse play. Meanwhile the youngsters who started the trouble, have quietly slipped away and solved the problem for themselves in the good old-fashioned way. And that we are to suppose is, after all, the only solution.

THE Guild production was all one could ask, its single set, a Norman kitchen in the Bishop's house looking out on an English garden of flowers and sunshine, a delight to the eye. The performance, too, was for the most part admirable and the cast well chosen. Henry Travis as the green-grocer, was an amusing combination of humility and dignity. Ernest Cosart, well known in Toronto, was a gravely comic and resplendent General. Helen Westley, as the Mayoress and the dominating figure of the second act, did much to sustain its flagging interest. But all their combined efforts succeeded in awakening only mild interest in ideas that are no longer radical and, what is worse, only occasionally amusing. The joy of discovery is gone and without this what is a "play of ideas", even by the brilliant Shaw.

Goings and Comings

TWO other offerings of the week turned out to be the melancholy efforts of that type of misguided genius which "Philip Goes Forth", now going on tour, had railed against. Seeing them, we are not nearly as critical of George Kelly's impatience as we were. "The Great Man" by Paul Hervey Fox, announced for the past week, has postponed its opening for next. To this, Easter week will add a revival of "Peter Ibbetson", under the direction of Constance Collier and the Shuberts, with Denis King in a non-singing role; "The Wiser They Are", a Sheridan Gibney comedy which Jed Harris is producing; "Joy of Living", derived from German sources, with Donal Brian and Taylor Holmes in stellar roles; and "The Rap", described as a mystery melodrama about a missing judge, which sufficiently indicates its reference to contemporary happenings.

Hampden vs. Critics

WISELY or unwisely, Mr. Hampden now starring in "The Admirable Crichton", has been hitting back at the critics, who among other things found the Barrie play "dated". "Dramatic critics (of New York newspapers) are theorizing, sophisticated, clever men . . . engaged in writing for a personal following . . . given to

brilliant and insincere repartee . . . obstacles to free artistic expression in the theatre . . . are among the things he has to say about them. "Killing plays," he implies before the public has had an opportunity to see them. He even asks their "age, their background and culture" and specifically refers to "an office boy discharged by a producer on Saturday and become a critic on Monday". Mr. Hampden's impatience with levity in this sanctuary of art is quite natural. He has ever taken the stage and its opportunities seriously. Some of us may have given up the unequal contest, but he has not. In the nearly twenty-five years we have known, and loved him, we have not noted one single deviation from the high purpose and artistic integrity with which he entered on his conquest, "through beauty". That inflexibility is perhaps both the quality and defect of his splendid career.

Levity among critics is not new, at least not to those whose memory of them goes back, for instance, to the late Alan Dale—God's rest to his impious soul! And their levity has been rebuked before. William Brady for one, once felt moved to a crusade against what he deemed their careless opinion. They are still an impious and unregenerate lot, it would seem and probably proud of it. They are also, no doubt, committed to very definite and sophisticated tastes, which represent the tastes only of special audiences. For this reason they may at times discourage attendance on plays which other audiences have liked. On the other hand they often spare audiences the melancholy experiences which they themselves may not escape. But even at that, we doubt if their omniscience is as great as Mr. Hampden assumes. We recall nothing really worthy, this season, for instance, that their discouraging comments have quite killed. Certainly not "The Admirable Crichton" nor even "The House Beautiful", both of which have found their respective audiences in spite of them. And certainly such undisputed successes as "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", "As You Desire Me", or "Mrs. Moonlight", are not of the critics' making.

HUMOR may be a convenient refuge from perplexity at times and a short cut at all times to the favor of a busy and not too serious minded public. What if the short cut, now and then, leads through years of labor and large expenditures of money! This is a thoughtless and extravagant generation and perhaps there are, though not to the degree Mr. Hampden suggests, short cuts to dramatic criticism itself. But this and the question of qualification and "cultural background" generally, which he raises, we have our own reasons for avoiding. The only school of dramatic criticism we ever knew was the "gods" of the old Grand Opera House in Toronto. And we probably show it. But whatever that school lacked in equipment it made up in perspective. Humor, however, even levity (Continued on Page 27)

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Music and Drama

A Kurdish Dancer

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

TUCKED away in the heart of the near East between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea is the mountainous country of Kurdistan, once a part of ancient Assyria and now of Asiatic Turkey. Its tall, robust people boast the oldest tribal aristocracy in the world, and have never really submitted to any dynasty, though in the past five thousand years conquerors of many races have overrun their land. Leila Bederkhan, a Kurdish Princess, has lately been giving recitals of oriental dances in America, and was seen at the new Eaton Auditorium on April 6th and 7th. Physically she typifies anything one has read of the robustness of the Kurds—tall with long, lithe limbs and the figure of a young masculine athlete rather than of an Occidental girl—she has nevertheless a great deal of feminine witchery; her costumes are as beautiful as anything one has ever seen on the stage, and her dances are wonderfully picturesque.

I have never seen Oriental dancing elsewhere which gave so com-

to the witchery of the effects she created. Notable among these was "El Tar", a popular Syrian dance in which, with her blood red robes and large tambourine, she recalled engravings in the early editions of Byron. In "Baladi", a popular Egyptian dance, the blue robes she wore were in themselves enthralling, and with her veiled seductions of movement and gesture she might have been Aholabah come to life. In a visual sense her two most gorgeous representations were as the Queen of Sheba, in which she executed with formal priestess-like steps, finally unveiling her face, a dance of Balkis; and as Lakshmi, goddess of beauty and riches in the Hindu mythology, in "Vision Hindoue". Another unique offering bore the simple title, "Snake", in which with the aid of costume she appeared as a great glittering python. In fact everything Miss Bederkhan does is not only scholarly but makes a profound appeal to the imagination. The themes to which she dances were enunciated on the piano by Boris Kogan and the evening was diversified by improvisations from the gifted organist, H. Mattias Furton, which made a rather odd combination.

The Matthew Passion

BY C. C. MacKAY

THE annual performance of the Saint Matthew Passion of Bach, conducted by Dr. MacMillan at Convocation Hall, was in many respects more moving than past performances. The choir has been augmented and is better balanced than it has ever been, with the result that the opening double chorus, and the finale, and such powerful incidents as the "thunders and lightnings" chorus were more nobly and beautifully handled than ever before. It has become a commonplace to say that Dr. MacMillan is one of the finest contemporary conductors, yet one can never resist the temptation to say it again. The emotional sincerity of his interpretation, the art that conceals art in all his direction, are rare among conductors. Under his leadership this annual event becomes, not a choral concert, but a rich spiritual experience for both choir and listeners. And as all the many voices and themes are allowed their full value in the pattern of the music, the listeners have an intellectual pleasure in hearing them that very few choir directors allow them.

Mr. Joseph Lautner as the Narrator was one of the great delights of the evening. He has sung the role here before, but neither he nor any other heard in Canada has, I think, given so fine a rendering of the music. The incident of Peter's denial was in particular a revelation. The music is very high at this point, and perhaps on this account the beauty of it has on previous occasions been lost in surmounting the difficulties. But the other evening it was revealed in its true loveliness and significance, and in particular the long and elaborate figure on the words, "He knelt in grief", became a wonderful introduction to the most beautiful of all the arias, "Have mercy, Lord". Such a passage of music must be

the despair of poets or dramatists, expressing as it does more fully than words ever could all the sorrow and remorse that man could ever feel.

The performance of Mr. Campbell MacInnes as Christus was, as ever, excellent. The contralto soloists were all good, but some of the sopranos were inadequate. The tenors and the basses were on the

companion of Mr. Tattersall and the fine piano playing of Dr. Healey Willan were compensatory.

"Comedy of Errors"

THERE is a first-class production of "The Comedy of Errors" at Hart House Theatre this week. Edgar Stone, the director, has drawn upon the cleverest ama-



RHODA BYERS

Mezzo-soprano who gives a recital of German Lieders at Hart House Theatre on April 17th.

whole good, but one regrets that justice has never been done the recitative, "At evening, hour of calm". There is, if properly sung, a tranquil beauty in this music, which has usually been missed. That and the comic effect of the oboes in the otherwise heart-rending "Gotha" were the only outstandingly weak spots in the performance. While the strings were excellent, the wind section of the orchestra left much to be desired. But the splendid organ ac-

teur talent in Toronto for his players and the direction achieves a fine synthesis of the classical with the light, easy delivery so essential to the spirit of the play. It is Shakespeare's first experimental comedy in which the fun depends more upon the farcical situations created by mistaken identities, than upon character.

The cast, as I have said, is an excellent one. Dixon Wagner is outstanding as the twin Antipholus (Continued on Page 27)



RADIO EVANGELIST

Phillips H. Lord, known as "Seth Parker" to radio fans who comes to Massey Hall on April 25th.

plete a sense of authenticity, except that of Ruth St. Denis, who made a study of the dance forms of Asiatic countries on the spot. Unfortunately Miss Bederkhan's recitals lack the rich and elaborate investiture and ballet support which made the entertainments of Miss St. Denis so unforgettable. Nevertheless she gave a series of ten pictures which will not soon be effaced from the recollection of those who saw them. Save one, a Persian dance by Eric Satie, all her numbers were composed by an expert in Oriental modes, M. Naggiar.

The most graphic and brilliant of her presentations was "Hieroglyphic" impersonations of the archaic figures in early Egyptian carvings, angular in movement but amazingly real. Low relief figures from the tombs of the Valley of the Kings seemed to have come to life and any uninformed spectator would have assumed that she was a young man. But in other numbers she was essentially feminine and the subtle and seductive expressions of her countenance added

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LONDON LETTER

Spring Comes—The Cost of Living

By P. O'D.

March 23, 1931.

SPRING started officially a couple of days ago, and as Sunday was by some strange oversight a fine day—even Jupiter Pluvius must be feeling a bit tired after his exertions throughout the winter—the fashion parade in Hyde Park burst forth in full vernal splendor. Brave men in shining toppers and fair ladies with their skimpy little hats on the extreme back of their heads strolled up and down the paths along the Row, during the chosen hour which is supposed to intervene between the end of church service and the beginning of lunch.

My own personal opinion, however, is that most of them had spent the better part of the morning prinking up. Some of them, in these days of stringency and economy and such unpleasant things, may even have had to put in their time making certain necessary repairs—a bit of sponging and pressing here, a little stitching there, and a great deal of very careful brushing. In fact, more than once I caught a whiff of benzine upon the balmy breeze. But then my own old morning-coat had only come home a couple of days previously from the cleaners, and that may have had something to do with it.

At the same time, it must be

admitted that the general effect was very impressive. No one looking at the gay though decorous throng would have suspected that depression is rampant in the land—if depression may ever be so described, it surely may now. Hundreds of horsemen and not a few horse-ladies cantered up and down the tan-bark or stood with their pawing steeds at the rails to chat with their friends. Incidentally, the horses of Hyde Park must be among the finest equine actors in the world. They are hired by the hour and have gone up and down that fashionable runway so many thousands of times, poor wretches, that the mere sight of it must make them sick. And yet, without really ever going any faster than a very mild trot, they manage to suggest the most terrific fire and spirit, and give the impression that if it were not for the skill and strength of their riders, they would jump clear over the Albert Memorial. Considering the sort of riders who usually ride them, it is very flattering indeed.

As I was saying, the sartorial display was very impressive. And to a mere man it was pleasant to note that this season, at least, the male of the species has reasserted his ancient dominance in matters of attire. Not that the men were wearing anything espe-



BRITISH LIBERALS DISCUSS PARTY'S FUTURE

Earl Beauchamp and Sir Herbert Samuel the two most eminent present supporters of Lloyd George, leaving a meeting at the Central Liberal Office, London, where a political merger with the Ramsay MacDonald section of the Labor Party was discussed.

cially new. It even seemed to me that their clothes were, if anything, more restrained in cut and more sober in hue than on such occasions in other years. But, there is no doubt about it, the silk hat is a majestic article of apparel. And there were silk hats by the thousand! In the full glare of their splendor the funny little hats the ladies are wearing nowadays were almost lost to view.

For the sake of the ladies who may read these letters, I should like to be able to say something detailed and informative about the present feminine styles in London. But who am I that I should plunge into a subject so delicate and abstruse? Besides, I suppose the styles of London are exactly like the styles of New York or Toronto or Buenos Aires or anywhere else, so completely have modern high-speed methods of communication reduced the world to a boresome uniformity. Nevertheless, without knowing anything about ladies' dress, I know what I like—the eternal self-justification of the Philistine—and I wish to go on record as disapproving of the present mode. I don't like those longish skirts, which are neither long nor short—not long enough to be gracefully intriguing, and not short enough to be revelatory. They neither hide their legs nor display them. And the hats! But then perhaps we wouldn't notice the hats so much if the skirts were shorter. Altogether, the whole effect is very disappointing—especially on a fine day of early spring when a young man's fancy . . . But that's enough of that!

I OFTEN wonder who the jokers are that make up the cost-of-living figures. Every now and then the Ministry of Labor issues a new set of statistics proving to you that you are living for very little more than it cost you before the War—presuming, of course, that you were living in England at the time. Now, according to all the information I have been able to gather about conditions in this country during that carefree and unsuspecting period, England previous to August, 1914, was one of the cheapest countries of the world to live in—of those, I mean, that are fit to live in. Now it must surely be one of the most expensive. And yet, just when you are groaning most dismally over the grocer's bill and the butcher's and the butter-and-egg man's, along come these earnest lads from the Ministry of Labor with their nicely tabulated lists to prove that the prices of all the basic necessities of life are tumbling down with the most exhilarating rapidity. Where in the world do they do their buying? And why is it that none of the tradesmen who actually deal with seem to have heard anything about the reductions?

The latest set of official figures, published the other day, deal with the last six months of 1930, and claim that this period shows the greatest drop in the general cost of living for any one year since 1922. Bacon is down, and bread is down, and sugar and tea and butter and cheese are down—everything is down, in fact, except the things you really like,

such as Scotch whiskey. The only people who don't seem to know anything about it are the people who sell these commodities. But, of course, that is one of the peculiarities of tradesmen. If Queen Mary and the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Prime Minister were all to make a combined announcement that the cost of food was lower, not a grocer or butcher in the country would believe them. But let George Robey sing a comic song about good old bacon going up, up, up, or something to that effect, and every man who sells it would be humming it next morning and putting new tickets on the slabs of pig. Odd, isn't it? But perhaps it is just as well that the Ministry of Labor goes on talking about falling prices—the news may finally leak into our street.

THE one item that not even the Ministry of Labor can be optimistic about is coal. Three years ago it stood at something like 75 per cent. above pre-War level, and to-day it is another ten per cent. higher than that again. And yet coal can be dug up almost in one's backyard, so to speak, and there are thousands and thousands of miners on the dole! It also looks as if we were going to have another coal-strike, for the Federation of mining unions has refused to let Scottish and Lancashire miners carry out the terms of their recent agreement with the owners, by which the men worked slightly longer hours to avoid a reduction in wages, and the lads will probably have to down tools. They will do it all the more willingly that a nice, kind Socialist Government will put them all on the dole, the new hours being "illegal". It ought to be a very comfortable strike—for everybody except the unfortunate tax-payer.

It isn't the working miner himself who is at fault—not the one who goes down underground and works "on the face", as they call it, instead of staying up above and shooting off his face about rights and agreements. Like most other classes of British working men he is a decent and willing enough fellow when left to himself. But the one horrible fear which seems to haunt his union and political leaders is that someone will give him a chance to do an honest day's work. And they move heaven and earth and the hot places under the earth to prevent him taking it when it's offered.

"You'd be astonished, my son," said a famous Swedish chancellor, "to discover with how little wisdom the affairs of nations are directed."

He ought to have lived in England in these days. He would have discovered that you don't need any wisdom at all. All you need is a third party which is afraid the other fellow may get in. But now I'm talking politics again—a very regrettable habit I find myself forming lately.

Lady (at busy corner)—"Isn't it wonderful how a single policeman can dam the flow of traffic?"

Her Escort—"Yes, but you should hear some of the motorists that are held up."—*Boston Transcript*.



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PORTS OF CALL

By JEAN GRAHAM

A German Holiday

THOSE who are going to Germany this summer have an unusual feast of good things prepared for them. The arrangements for travel are also very comfortable. The summer railroad schedule, which will go into effect on May 15th, will bring a new third-class connection between Flushing and Berlin, and Flushing and Dresden (with connection from Flushing to London).

Bayreuth is celebrating this year her seven hundredth anniversary as a city. This city is probably much older, having been an important settlement more than a thousand years ago. Fire and war have destroyed most of its historic documents, and the oldest of these referring to Bayreuth as "city" comes from 1231. The complete programme for the Wagner Festival Plays, beginning with "Tannhauser" on July 21st, and ending with "Parsifal" on August 19th, is now available. "Tristan" and the "Ring" will be the other works given. Conductors are Toscanini, Elmerdorff and Furtwangler. The famous Tomaner Choir, conducted by Carl Straube, the Leipzig Gewandhaus Orchestra and noted soloists are, this spring, presenting for the first time, all of Johann Sebastian Bach's cantatas. The first performance takes place on Easter Monday. All German stations and some foreign stations will broadcast the entire cycle. This year's Mozart Festival Plays in the beautiful "Residence" will be given from June 20th to 25th. They will include not merely various works by this composer, such as symphonies, piano and violin concerts and chamber music, but also works by some of Mozart's contemporaries, among them Philip E. Bach, Haydn and Beethoven, and one work by Zilcher. The series will be ended with a presentation of the opera "Idomeneo."

Donald Government, which sings Gerald Massey's famous Labour Song:—

"The world rolls Freedom's glorious way,
And brightens with her sorrow;
Keep heart! Who bear the cross to-day
Shall wear the crown to-morrow."

A Canadian Honoured

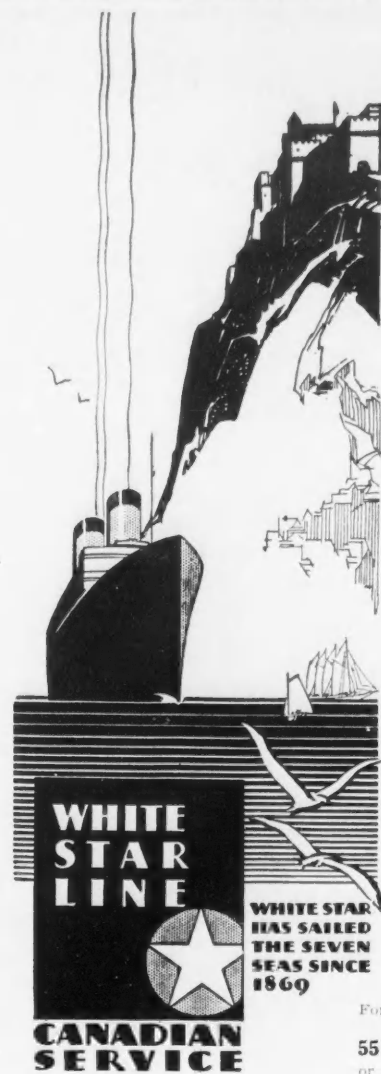
THE new university building at Heidelberg, which bears the



THE FAR NORTH

Photo shows Rockwell Kent, noted artist explorer and writer, showing Miss Hanne Rasmussen, Copenhagen, Denmark, daughter of the famed Arctic explorer, some paintings which he made while shipwrecked in the Arctic. She will accompany Mr. and Mrs. Kent to Thule, Greenland, most northerly post in the world this Spring.

name of Jacob Gould Sherman, former United States Ambassador to Germany, will be dedicated on June 9th. The building is already so nearly completed that lectures will begin there in May. Dr. Schurman, who was president of Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, was a Canadian by birth, and belongs to that "right little, tight little island" of Prince Edward, the smallest but not the least, of the Provinces of Canada. This province was named in honour of the Duke of Kent, the father of Queen Victoria, and the capital, Charlottetown, bears the name of Queen Charlotte, a princess of Mecklenburg, the wife of George III. President Schurman was one of the "Island's" most famous sons.



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The International Truck line includes models ranging from 1/4-ton to 3 tons. Also, McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractors in two sizes, Models 20 and 30.



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Clutch: Single plate, with built-in vibration damper.
Transmission: 5 speeds forward, 1 reverse, direct in high; one control lever.
Final drive: Spiral bevel gear, full-floating type.
Frame: Pressed-steel channel type, with deep middle section.
Springs: Semi-elliptic, front and rear; auxiliary springs, quarter-elliptic.
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The Aristocrat of the Outboards. 18 ft., mahogany trimmed, for motors up to 35 H. P. Speed up to 24 miles per hour. Price in standard finish, \$220; with de luxe equipment, \$375. Let us tell you more about this wonderful boat.

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She (dining)—"Seems to me we don't hear so much jazz in the restaurants."

He—"No, and as a consequence we hear more soup." Boston Transcript.

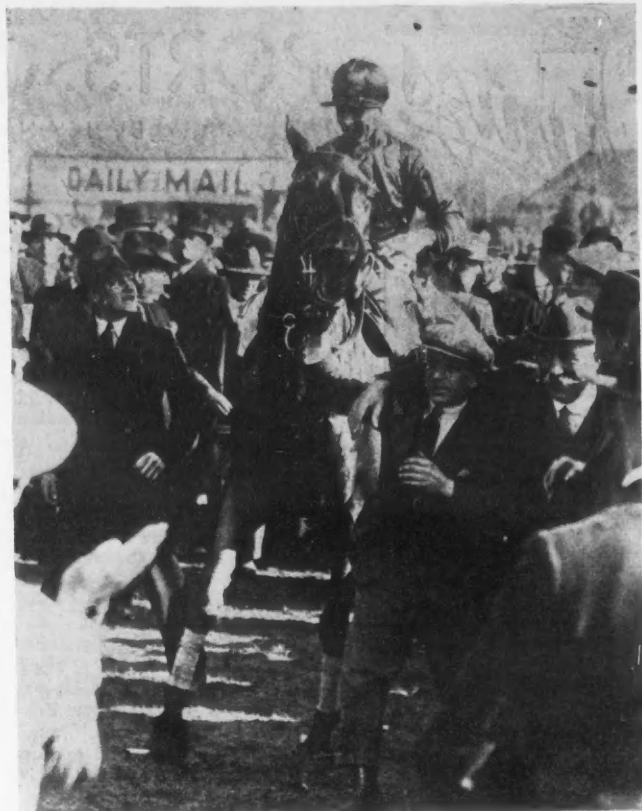
Highlights of Sport

Kaye Don vs. Gar Wood—Winnipeg's Two Cups

By N. A. B.

THE coming month should see one of the most stirring international battles for a speed crown which has ever been staged in the world of sport. For many years that tall gray-haired speed-king, Commodore Gar Wood, of the Detroit Yacht Club, has driven his nine "Miss Americas" at a faster consistent clip than any speed-boats have ever travelled. At last Wood's supremacy has been seriously threatened. The first word of the danger in which his long-time laurels stood came to Gar Wood when the late Sir Henry Segrave, just

after setting a land speed record of 231 miles an hour in the "Golden Arrow," drove "Miss England I" to a motorboats' speed record off the Florida coast. While tuning up his new boat, "Miss England II," Sir Henry struck a submerged log on Lake Windermere, England, and died of injuries after setting a second record of 100 miles an hour. In the Harmsworth Trophy races held last fall in the Detroit River, Gar Wood set a new competitive speed mark for motor boats when his three "Miss Americas" triumphed over Miss Betty Car-



GRACKLE WINS GRAND NATIONAL

Grackle with Jockey R. Lyall up, being led through an enthusiastic crowd after winning the famous Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, England. —Wide World Photo.

stairs' two "Estelles". It is rumored that Wood resorted to superstrategy to repel the English sportsman's assault by having his two slower boats crowd and hamper the "Estelles" while his fastest boat won the race. But Wood has nerve as well as strategy, for recently his newest marvel, "Miss America VIII", in which he was trying for a new mark in the St. Clair River, blew up and hurled the Commodore and his mechanician into the water.

Not daunted in the least, Wood was fished out and ordered divers to search the river-bed for the

The coming summer may see the record change hands several times, but the grand finale will be staged in August when they meet in the Harmsworth Trophy races on the Detroit River.

WHILE the close of the 1931 hockey season, pro and amateur, has left Toronto deep in mourning for local hopes, all is joy and exultation in Winnipeg and well it might be! For the Winnipeg Seniors defeated Hamilton Tigers in two straight games to win the prized Allan Cup, emblem of senior Dominion hockey honors, and the battling Winnipeg Elmwoods, after a rousing three-game series with the plucky little Ottawa Primroses, annexed two games, the Memorial Cup, and the Canadian title of junior champions. So Winnipeg has good reason to exult. Not in ten years has one Canadian city held both great titles. Old Jack Hughes, former Allan Cup star of a decade ago, scored a double triumph for he coached both winners, a rare feat for any mentor in the ice game.

The Allan Cup winners are a young and husky outfit. They average only 22 years in age and are nearly all clerks. Their great forward line is: Vic Lindquist, born at Kenora, 5 ft. 10½ in. in height, weighs 165 pounds; Harold (Hack) Simpson, their husky centre, hails from Rosserman stands 6 ft. 2 and weighs 190, and their speediest player, Romeo Rivers, a native Winnipegger, stands 5 ft. 10 in. and weighs 170. Simpson is only 20 and his wings 23. There is no doubt whatever that the best and most dashing team in Canada won the Allan Cup and the right to represent Canada in the Olympic games at Lake Placid in 1932. Certainly the pros will try to get this forward line signed up in the N.H.L., but the Olympics should prove a strong counter-attraction to Winnipeg's great athletes.



TO PLAY IN AMERICA SHORTLY
Fraulene Cecile "Cilly" Aussem, German tennis star who will shortly make a tour of America.

—Wide World Photo.

powerful twin Packard engines, worth a fortune. The divers at last found them and after examination by experts, the engines were found to be almost undamaged, and were housed in a new hull, "Miss America IX." As soon as it was ready Wood climbed in with his trusty mechanic, Orlin Johnston, and forgetting his previous mishap, ordered Johnston to "give her all she had," which was enough to establish a world's record speed of 102.256 miles an hour.

SEGRAVE'S death seemed temporarily sufficient to put England out of the race for a time, but Kaye Don, who had also had auto racing experience on Brooklands with Segrave, and who had driven speed craft of all kinds on land and water, appeared and took the pilot's seat in the ill-fated "Miss England II" which had been reconditioned at great expense. Don went all the way to South America, and on a measured miles on the Parana River at Buenos Aires he drove the white England speedster to a new world's record of 103.49 m.p.h. Hearing that England was again in the lead, by a scant speed of 1.24 miles an hour, Gar Wood has hurried off to the Florida coast where some day this week he will try to top Don's latest mark. And he will likely succeed.

While Britain's world speed titles on land and in air seem comparatively safe at present, this Don vs. Wood argument promises to be a stern struggle. Both men have unlimited financial backing and the pick of the two nations' skill in marine engineers, and both men are as skilled as they are fearless.



WRESTS LAURELS FROM GAR WOOD

Kaye Don who with the speed boat Miss England II, established a new world record for speed boats by racing at a speed of 103.49 miles an hour over a measured course in the River Parana, Buenos Aires. The effort to best Gar Wood's record was part of the British Empire Trade Fair, the Miss England II having been sent to Buenos Aires for this purpose in order to attract attention to the large exhibit of British-made speed boats and pleasure launches. —Wide World Photo.

Shift Gears with your Foot **OFF** the clutch pedal



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One is illustrated above; freedom from constant work of de-clutching. With the Auburn you can shift all three forward speeds without putting your foot on the clutch, (an exclusive Auburn advantage).

Another is the lockout feature. A little lever on the floor enables you to have your Auburn either completely in Free Wheeling or completely in positive gear. No changing constantly from one to the other.

Another advantage: the Auburn Free Wheeling takes hold with a smooth velvety action; no jerking or slipping.

Another: the Auburn Free Wheeling unit is more simple and durable. Another: it is not affected by climatic conditions.

These exclusive advantages are typical

of the car in its entirety. In every part of the new Auburn Straight Eight, features not found on any other car, such as: X-type cross member in frame; widest rear seat of any production car; widest door; 61 inch rear tread; and shortest turning radius of any car of comparable length.

This new Auburn is the only car to have all three transmission improvements: Constant Mesh, Silent Mesh and Free Wheeling. See this most remarkable car; inspect it critically; compare it carefully; drive it. Discover for yourself the extraordinary value it offers; how much it gives for so little money.

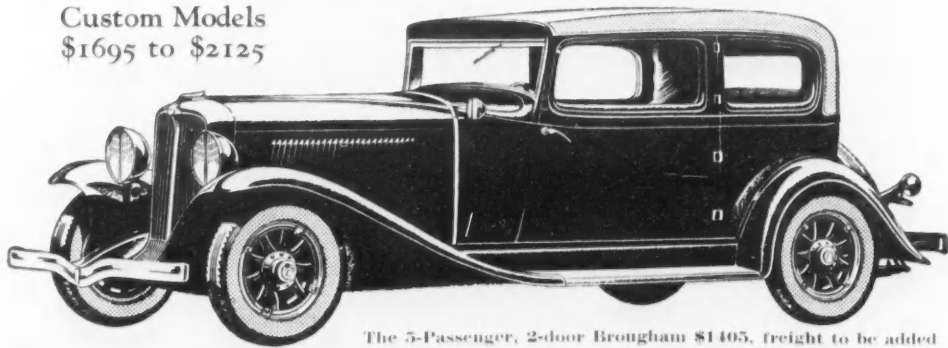
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Music and Drama

(Continued from Page 23)

of Syracuse and a fine, more serious characterization is Ivor Lewis' brief appearance as Aegeon, the father, Adriana, wife to Antipholus of Syracuse and Luciana, her sister, are capably portrayed by Agnes Muldrew and Lorna Rumball. And a flattering word must be said for Horatio Purdy and Arthur Fitzgerald as the twin servants, the Dromios. Shakespeare's clowns are often obnoxious, but these two gentlemen performed with a daft air that pleasantly lacked the heaviness of stupidity. Other of the players who gave good account of themselves were A. Monro Grier, F. J. Mallet, Randolph Crowe, Margaret Oliver, J. D. Jefferis. The one setting was as usual characterized by tasteful simplicity of design.

Note and Comment

WHEN the "Marigold" Company open their five days' engagement at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Tuesday next, April 14, in "Bunty Pulls the Strings", the event will mark the revival here of that world-famous Scottish comedy, which attains its majority, by the way, this year, having first been played in London twenty-one years ago.

No other Scottish comedy has enjoyed such a world wide fame, for "Bunty" is known wherever the English language is spoken and there is a theatre in which to produce plays. But it has not often been presented with two such artists as Jean Clyde and Sophie Stewart in the leading feminine roles, together with Marguerite Cellier.

EXTENDING its usual season's program of activity, the Toronto Mendelssohn Choir will provide an additional a cappella concert at Massey Hall on April 15. Decision to give this extra program was made by Dr. H. A. Fricker, the conductor, and the committee following the choir's return from a very successful tour in the United States. There was evident an insistent demand for an opportunity of hearing the choir at prices within the means of every Toronto music lover and to this appeal the choir will respond with a program of distinctly popular flavor.

Many numbers from the February Festival and the tour programs have been included as well as several which the choir has given in previous years. The biggest work will be Bach's motet, "Sing Ye to the Lord", which drew unqualified praise from the critics in each of the three cities visited in the United States. There will be three other sacred motets, two Hebrew melodies arranged for the chorus by the assistant conductor, C. Campion Smith, and a goodly share of madrigals, part songs and folk songs.

Of particular interest is the inclusion of two Sir Arthur Sullivan numbers, a part song from "Patience" and a chorus from "The Gondoliers".

CHARLES FALARDEAU, young tenor of Toronto, will make his musical debut at Massey Hall, Toronto, on April 16th.

THE Conservatory String Quartet will present a program of unique interest on the occasion of the final concert of their series in the Conservatory Concert Hall on Tuesday evening, April 14. The program will consist of Tchaikovsky's Quartet in D major, Opus 11, a Mozart Quartet for Flute and strings, also in D major, K. 285, and the Elgar Piano Quintet, Opus 84.

The quartet will be assisted in this program by Miss Wilma Stevenson, pianist, and Mr. Walter Whitaker, flutist.

UNDER distinguished patronage of Miss Mona Bates, the well-known pianist of Toronto, will conduct a piano assemblé in the Eaton Auditorium, Toronto, in aid of the unemployed. The pianists will be Adele Boney, Mary McKinnon Shore, Margaret Brown, Winnifred Dowell, Jean Macfar, Naomi Granatstein, Etta Coles, Adeline Bone, Alma Cockburn, Marjorie Lockhart. The program will include compositions by Liszt, Bach, Chopin, Moussorgsky, Schumann, Schubert.

George Russell

MUCH interest attaches to the lecture on April 13th by the celebrated Irish poet and painter, George Russell, "AE", who will appear at the Regent Eaton Theatre, McGill and King Streets. His subject will be "The Vision", considered from his own standpoint as artist and poet. Mr. Russell is famous not only for the thought and vivacity of his material but for the beauty of his delivery. He has one of the most magnetic speaking voices among the public figures of the day and the racy,

musical quality of his speech gives unique distinction to his addresses. His position in Ireland is unique for he managed to come through all the political disasters of his beloved land without leaving a wound, respected by men of all shades of opinion for his tolerance and wisdom. His present lecture tour has been most successful in American cities. The Chair will be occupied by his close personal friend, Prof. A. T. DeLury, LL.D., Dean of Arts of the University of Toronto.

Broadway Theatre

(Continued from Page 22)

among critics, we would not forego, in spite of the occasional cost. It has destroyed so much that was portentous in the drama of the past. It may even save it from the psycho-analysts and sex consciousness of today.

Young Wife—"Would you be surprised if I gave you a fifty-pound cheque for your birthday, darling?"

Husband: "Yes, sweetest, I would."

Wife: "Well, here it is, all made out ready for you to sign."

—Passing Show (London).



OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTANT DIES

Edward Roper Curzon Clarkson, pioneer Canadian accountant and an outstanding figure in the financial and commercial life of the Dominion who died on April 5th, in his 79th year. He was head of the firms of E. R. C. Clarkson and Sons, and of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle and Nash.



THE "MEDDLESOME" SPRING SONG

THE ROBOT of Canned Music, in the role of Pan, piping a welcome to Spring!

Can You Imagine it?

Small wonder the birds and beasts are walking out on him.

Yet human beings, creatures of cultivated taste, are expected to accept the Robot's music as a fit substitute for the Living Art of Music in theatres!

Millions have dissented from this preposterous proposal by joining the Music Defense League. You, too, may vote for Living Music in the Theatre by signing and mailing this coupon.

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1440 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: Without further obligation on my part, please enroll my name in the Music Defense League as one who is opposed to the elimination of Living Music from the Theatre.

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"What I'll look for in the Girl I Marry"

A widely-praised young artist told me this (and every girl ought to read it!): "The girl I marry will be beautiful in my eyes, but that does not necessarily mean that she will be beautiful in the accepted sense of the word.

"Beauty may lie in a particular arrangement of the features; in an expression; in a certain light in the eyes. A naturally lovely skin is, I think, the one truly indispensable requisite. I have never seen a girl with an indifferent complexion who could be called definitely attractive."



48 out of 50 Bachelors Agree!

I've been interviewing the most attractive crowd of young men you ever set eyes on.

I asked each of them, "What will you look for in the girl you'll want to marry?"

... And though some of them specified blue eyes and some brown, some a good cook and others "just a good sport," 48 out of 50 of them did agree on one important point. "She must look and be natural!" they told me.

Just being natural! There's something to interest us all. For of course we know that the surest recipe for natural loveliness is a healthy, fine-textured skin—the sort that takes make-up kindly, and that requires a minimum of powdering.

How can we keep our own skin so desirably healthy—how bring back a more

natural look if it has taken to looking slightly artificial?

73 Dermatologists approve Calay

To keep the fresh dewiness of a naturally healthy skin, we must use soap-and-water cleansing. So say 73 famous dermatol-

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ogists—and dermatologists, you know, are physicians who have specialized in skin care and treatment.

"But be sure to use a gentle soap!" they warn us.

Calay receives their highest approval as just such a soap. It is gentle and kind even to the most delicate complexions.

You won't wonder at such unheated medical approval, once you've used Calay. It is so exquisitely smooth and fragrant. It froths into such a luxury of white velvet lather...

Try Calay-cleansing twice a day for a week. I think you'll agree with me that no more delightful path to the natural beauty men admire could ever be devised!

Helene Chase

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Your Radio is only as good
as its poorest Tube

It requires only a few moments for your radio dealer to test the tubes in your set. Take them to him and, if any need replacement, specify

"ROGERS" Radio Tubes

the original and longest-lived A/C tubes.

These famous tubes are now made to operate in any electric radio and will out-perform and out-last all others.

Insist on "Rogers" in the black and orange cartons. They cost no more. 197



CUTICURA Shaving Cream

A New Shaving Cream
It Soothes as It Softens

ON THE AIR

By ARTHUR WALLACE

THE next program, ladies and gentlemen, will come to you from California.

Such an announcement is common enough to the ears of listeners—so common, in fact, that it no longer evokes even mild surprise. The switchover from one end of the continent to the other is made with as little delay as one program following another from the same studio. The program from California may be followed by one from Chicago, another from Montreal, and still another from St. Louis or Minneapolis, before the "air" is returned to the key station in New York. Radio thus makes its vast network really international in character—in origination as well as in distribution of programs.

The United States Marine, Army and Navy Bands from Washington; the Grenadier Guards Band and Jack Denny's Orchestra, from Montreal; Romanelli and his King Edward Orchestra, from Toronto; Ben Bernie's rhythmic and tuneful dance music, from Chicago; the Radio Forum and Frederic William Wile, from Washington, and dozens of other features from other cities are put on the network every week.

According to figures compiled by Hugh Cowham, Commercial Engineer of Columbia, one hundred and seventy-six programs broadcast over the CBS network during a recent month originated in twenty-four cities outside of New York. Virtually every section of the United States was represented and programs also were heard from Calgary, Montreal and Toronto, Canada; London, Buenos Aires, Vienna and Geneva.

Sponsors of commercial programs, as well as listeners, find the flexibility of the network a great asset. They frequently engage stars for their programs who have previously contracted speaking or acting engagements in different cities each week. When an entertainer is on tour his part of the program is picked up as a "nemo," or remote control feature.

Covering an entire wall of Mr. Cowham's office is a map of America, showing the cities of the United States and Canada in which Columbia stations are located, with lines drawn between them resembling the lines on a

railroad map. This great spider-web is in no sense imaginary. It actually represents permanent wires, installed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from various key stations to each transmitting station, and it is over these lines that programs are carried throughout the chain.

More than 12,000 circuit miles, representing about 25,000 miles of wire are utilized. The telephone company employs more than five hundred men who devote their entire time to the operation and maintenance of the special repeaters which are used throughout the system, at approximately every hundred miles.

Regina Symphony

ON APRIL 12th the Canadian National Railways broadcast the Regina Symphony Orchestra from the Normal School in Regina. This concert one week after the last regular concert from Toronto completes the season.

The Regina Symphony is one of the most successful among the younger symphonies in Canada. An enormous amount of hard voluntary work has been put into its development and for several sea-



GIVEN OWN PROGRAM

Barbara Maurel, who has just been selected by Columbia for featuring on a special sustaining program to be known as Barbara Maurel and the new world symphony orchestra. It will be heard weekly. Miss Maurel's beautiful contralto is also heard each week on the Cathedral Hour, the Sweetheart Period and several other programs. She has toured America in Grand Opera and Concert. Trained by the famed Jean DeReszke of Paris, she made her debut at Covent Garden, London.



"THE THREE BAKERS"

The only conventional thing about these three radio entertainers is that they're identified in the usual order. From left to right, Joe Rudolph, Ransom Sherman and Russell Pratt. They are "The Three Bakers" on the program of that name, which is heard over the Columbia Network each Monday from 9 to 9.30 p.m., E.S.T. "The Three Bakers" are highly unconventional in that all their acts are extemporaneous, their songs and chatter being made up as the performance goes on.

sons it has given programmes chosen from the finest musical gems in the symphonic repertoire.

Mr. W. Knight Wilson, the talented Conductor of the Regina Symphony Orchestra, is a distinguished violinist and a pupil of Henri Verbrugghen, Conductor of the Minneapolis Symphony. He was Concert-Master of that famous unit, the Glasgow Orchestra, when Verbrugghen was its Conductor.

Metropolitan

THE first musical drama ever broadcast from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York will be heard over an extensive National Broadcasting Company network, Tuesday night, April 21. The work will be Igor Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex", with Leopold Stokowski conducting. The singers will be headed by Margaret Matzenauer, as Jocasta, and Paul Althouse, as Oedipus. Stokowski's Philadelphia Orchestra will play the score.

The program will go on the air at 8:30 o'clock, Eastern Standard Time, with a ten-minute explanation of the Oedipus theme, and a description of the extremely modernistic and unconventional treatment of the setting and production technique.

NBC engineers plan to use the new parabolic, camera-principle microphones in picking up the performance from the stage of the Metropolitan. The parabolic reflectors, which follow the characters in their action much as a spotlight trains on the stage, were used with marked success in the recent broadcast of "Wozzeck", another modernistic opera which had its debut at the Philadelphia Metropolitan recently under Stokowski's direction.

Kentucky Derby

CLEM MCCARTHY, turf commentator for NBC, faced a microphone on the Grand National course at Aintree, England, and made two dates with radio listeners who were hearing his rebroadcast summary of the historic British steeplechase.

The famous racing authority told his audience that he would be at the microphone on this side of the Atlantic in May, when NBC networks will carry accounts of two significant horse races—the Preakness and the Kentucky Derby. The Preakness will be run for a \$50,000 prize at Pimlico track, Baltimore, on May 9, and the Derby is scheduled for Churchill Downs on the following Saturday, May 16th. At Churchill Downs, Graham McNamee will share microphone honors with McCarthy.

"Play Ball!"

THAT grand, familiar shout that officially inaugurates the 1931 baseball season in all major leagues parks April 14 will be broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System from Washington, where the Senators and the World Champion Athletics play their first game.

With President Hoover and a notable group of cabinet officers and high government officials in attendance, Ted Husing, Columbia sports announcer, will give a play-by-play account of the game as well as sidelights on the President and Mrs. Hoover and other spectators. He will not, of course, overlook the antics of the clowns, Nick Altrock and Al Schacht. President Hoover will throw out the first ball, a task made even more difficult with scores of unrelenting cameras recording his every move.

Helen Keller

HELEN KELLER, who learned to talk despite the double handicap of blindness and deafness that overcame her when she was but nineteen months old, will make her radio debut over the Columbia network at 11:30 A.M., E.S.T., April 22.

Overcoming the apparently insuperable task of teaching a completely blind and deaf person to talk, brought Miss Keller to international fame. Her life-long instructor and friend, Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, began the task when Helen was seven and Mrs. Macy herself only fifteen. Mrs. Macy started by permitting Helen to touch an object with one hand and spelling its name on Helen's palm. Later she taught her to use a Braille slate. By equally slow, laborious processes Helen learned to talk. Her first words were, "It is warm."

She was graduated from Radcliffe College and is the author of several books and a large number of magazine articles. Her books are necessarily subjective, including "The Story of My Life," "The World I Live In," "Optimism" and "My Religion." She prepares her manuscripts on a Braille writing machine and copies them on the typewriter.

Miss Keller's broadcast will be her first adventure on the radio. She enunciates slowly and distinctly and is easy to understand.

Miss Keller's achievement have enlisted the keen interest of millions. President Roosevelt was delighted to find she could understand what he said to her by touching his lips. A close friendship existed between Miss Keller and Mark Twain.

Schipa

TWO of his own compositions will be included by Tito Schipa, world's foremost lyric tenor, when he sings a program of familiar opera arias and well-loved concert songs as the Simmons Guest artist Monday evening, April 20, at 8.30 p.m. (E.S.T.)

* 7 O'clock—Tired * 8 O'clock—Can't Eat * 9 O'clock—Work Drags * Here's Why! * Try Yeast *



TIRE after a night's rest! Unrefreshed by sleep. Thousands get up feeling like that.



NO APPETITE! Can't eat good, nourishing food. That's a common trouble, too.



NO ENERGY—and a hard day ahead! That's another warning—another sign of



TROUBLE HERE! Keep intestines clean... BY EATING YEAST daily. It restores pep.

Is This the way YOUR DAY begins?

Not sick enough to stay in bed—not really well enough to go to work. Look out!... you are probably another victim of **INTESTINAL FATIGUE**

HATE having to get up? Hate the sight of nourishing food? Hate the thought of working when your body is so tired it fairly aches?

Morning after morning, thousands of people get up feeling just like that. They are peepish, lifeless—tired out before the day is half begun!

It isn't natural to be that way. And—in the majority of cases—not necessary!

For morning tiredness, physicians tell us, generally results from an underlying trouble which afflicts nearly all of us now and again. Like unpleasant breath, coated tongue, "nerves," headaches, pimples, etc., it means that we have let our bodies

become internally sluggish and **unclean**.

Now this is a trouble you can easily correct—if you will.

First, then, give up those weakening cathartics and harmless-looking pills. Violent purgatives have their uses—but they are not for you! What you need is a gentle, **natural** method that will **correct** Intestinal Fatigue—not just flush out your system temporarily.

Fortunately, there is a simple food that

doctors recommend for this very purpose!

Made a regular part of your diet, this food—Fleischmann's Yeast—has a remarkable effect!

The reason is that fresh yeast softens the clogging wastes in your intestines and at the same time stimulates the natural action that removes them! Intestines are strengthened—secretions stimulated—normal elimination restored.

And when this occurs, poisons no

longer are fed into your blood, to circulate through your system and depress energy. Appetite renews itself. Headaches and indigestion disappear. You wake up in the morning without that dragged-out feeling. And your energy lasts all day!

So don't go on worrying about your condition. Go to any grocery store, restaurant, drug store or soda fountain and get a supply of Fleischmann's Yeast today.

And eat it regularly, three cakes a day—before meals, or between meals and at bedtime—just plain, or in a third of a glass of water (cold or hot). Insist on Fleischmann's Yeast—rich in health-giving vitamins B, G and D.

Fleischmann's Yeast is **fresh** yeast...the only kind that benefits you fully.



Eat 3 cakes a day!

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USED CAR. He has many good values taken in trade.
Wide selection in makes, types and prices.**

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THE Ford dealer will give you good value in a Used Car just as he gives you good value in a *new car*. The Ford policy is one of fair dealing in every transaction.

The Used Cars offered for sale by Ford dealers have been taken in trade for new Fords. Because there was no over-allowance at that time, there is no overcharge in the price you pay.

The Ford dealer bases his allowance on the true worth of the Used Car. It is resold to you on the same basis.

The Used Cars sold by Ford dealers include many makes and many types—open and closed. Some are relatively new—some have seen a great deal of

service. There is a wide range of prices, depending on the make and condition of the car.

Before the Ford dealer offers a Used Car for sale it is gone over carefully by experienced mechanics and put in good serviceable condition.

The Ford dealer's business grows in accordance with the service he renders motorists in his territory. He knows that giving good honest value in Used Cars will lead to more sales of new Fords. He wants your business, your friendship and your respect.

See him, therefore, when you want a good Used Car. You can be confident of receiving good value for your money.

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Birds-eye view showing great growth
in 45 years of an old reliable firm.

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7 FURNITURE WAREHOUSES 7

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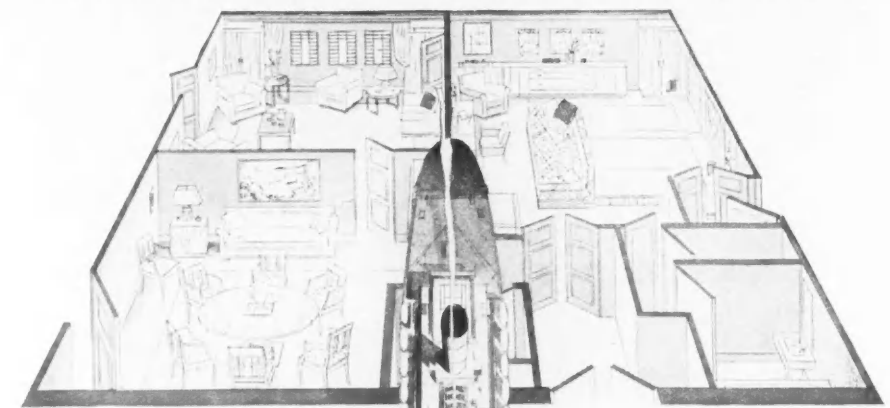
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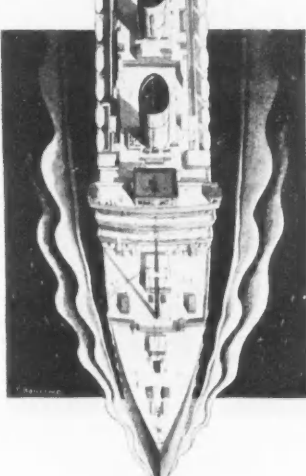
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... feature extraordinary of

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CANADA'S CHALLENGER





Spacious 5-room apartments—living room, double bedroom, sun-room, bath, foyer, with ample trunk-room, and servant's room adjoining—make life at sea as comfortable as at home. On the same magnificent scale of decoration, smaller *de luxe* apartments, singly or *en suite*, afford the finest of accommodations.

An entire deck is devoted to a series of club rooms, designed by such famous artists as Edmund Dulac, Sir John Lavery and Sir Charles Allom.

Every facility for your enjoyment is available on this 42,500-ton liner—a swimming pool, full-sized tennis court, champion squash-racquets court, two gymnasiums, ballroom, cafes and many other attractions that make the Empress of Britain the choice of the travel-wise.

5 DAYS TO EUROPE: 2 days steaming down the beautiful St. Lawrence Seaway... only 3 days open Atlantic... to Cherbourg and Southampton.

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Saint John, N.B., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver.

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WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM
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In the Spring

"... A Livelier Iris"

By PENELOPE WISE

IT IS, technically at least, Spring. Spring, the season when every nice womanly woman wants to go down town and spend too much money on some new clothes, and when even the good wife and mother may come home with one of those regrettable new hats with a wreath of bright pink roses next the face, or in aggravated cases, with a suit of hostess pyjamas.

Too much money, I said. And yet this is after all a debatable point. We do not complain that the peach tree bursts forth into too extravagant bloom, or that the spring robin (a bird of sterling qualities, unfairly discredited through its arbitrary adoption by the *Toronto Globe*) or that the robin, I was going to say, breaks into too lyric a strain. All these things—the blossom, the song and the hostess pyjamas—are phases of the miracle of Nature's renewing. And the sight of a solidly-constructed matron with a peplum at the high waist line should not make the unskilful laugh, far less the judicious grieve, but should awaken in us the same revivifying thrill that we feel at the sight of the green tulip shoots pushing their tips up from the winter's mould.

Of all the lesser gratifications that life offers, none to my mind compares with clothes. I have read discussions about whether women dress for the eyes of men or of other women. I should say that it was as idle as to discuss whether the artist creates for the eyes of men or women, whether we breathe the air with an eye to women or to men. It is as a result of an inner compulsion that the artist creates, that the breather breathes, and that your wife runs up a bill for a skipper-blue georgette gown, the long skirt fashioned in three tiers, with a coatee with three-quarter length sleeves banded in gray galyak, and hat to match.

Clothes are a means of combatting the relentless passing of the years, the innumerable annorum series et fuga temporum, as Horace crisply phrased it. I do not mean that youthful clothes will create the illusion of youth. Quite the contrary. To me, the sight of Fanny Ward, the incorrigibly youthful, with her face that had gone too often to the well of youth, her age-wearied eyes peering out from beneath a girlish hat, was a spectacle to fill one with pity and with terror. But clothes can be an expression of contemporaneity. A woman of forty or sixty or eighty, appropriately (or for evening wear, approximately) clad, but clad in garments with the indubitable stamp of 1931, says in effect: "I have lived. I have rejoiced. But I am still current. I have some place in today's scheme of things." Nothing could be more dreadful than our grandmothers' practice of taking to wearing caps while still (I hotly contend) in the very prime of life, a cap that said plainer than words that they had stepped aside from life's highway, that there was nothing left but a little knitting, a little folding of the hands to sleep.

It was as barbarous as the immolation of the Indian widow. I shall always entertain the warmest regard for a friend of mine, who, when short skirts were the fashion (how long ago it seems!) gallantly got her legs frost-bitten at an age when her grandmother was wondering whether black ribbons would not be more seemly in her cap than purple. A healthy and reasonable interest in current styles will prevent one from looking upon a younger generation with a jaundiced eye, from indulging in silly carping at flaming youth. It is one means of keeping aglow a flame that should not be the exclusive attribute of youth.

AN ACTOR "dresses his part." In the days when a play was a play, and not a Strange Interlude, you knew the villain at sight by his shiny high boots. You knew the heroine, because she wore pale blue. And the villain's girl friend wore a frock of red that marked her sinister part in the plot as plainly as the carmine coat on the postbox denotes its function. This is a crude indication of the function of clothes. If Nature has equipped you with a rather meagre hand, with something a bit drab in the way of hair, dull in the way of feature, a judicious choice of hat or gown (or tie and waistcoat, gentlemen) can discreetly suggest, "You'd be surprised," or words to that effect. Why do men so often succumb to the charms of the trained nurse? Is it because when pain and anguish suffers he, a ministering angel she? Don't be silly. It's the uniform. Pale blue or pale pink, with fichu and cuffs of white, suggest with hypnotic effect the gentler virtues. The soldier and the policemen, do they owe their well-known drawing power to the heroic qualities that they are called upon (at times) to display? Not at all. It's the brass buttons, with their suggestion of power and pomp and authority. In my own case, I am free to confess that there is a shade of dark gray chevrot or worsted which, made up in a style that has always been known in my family as a bug-tail coat, though I believe the more correct term is a morning coat, connotes all that is trustworthy, the solidest integrity. A man so garbed could sell me too much life insurance, or mining stock certificates with nothing but a large red seal to recommend them, without half trying.

I have found it very heartening to read in the month's papers and magazines breezy and informative articles on what the well-dressed man will wear. It is pleasant to know that the busy bank manager, for instance, can take time at this season to weigh the relative merits of one or two rows of buttons on his waistcoat, of the paler biscuit shades as compared with pearl gray. It is a sign that even the heart that one might have supposed to be securely locked in a safety-deposit vault can still attune itself to the sweet harmonies of spring.



CHARLIE TURNS HUNTSMAN
Charlie Chaplin, famous motion picture comedian, was the guest of the Duke of Westminster at his chateau at Saint Saens in Normandy. In honor of Chaplin's visit the Duke organized a hunt, and above we find the comedian with Colonel Hunter on the grounds ready to give chase to the elusive fox. —Wide World Photo

Buying Parisian Fleas

A Sensational Business Transaction on the Famous "Marche Aux Puces" in the French Capital

By P.W. LUCE

WORD comes from Paris that the famous "Marche aux Puces" is about to disappear. Immense quantities of second-hand articles were sold there, and the bedding and clothing were thickly populated. Hence the name "Flea Market".

So far as I know, I am the only man who ever actually bought fleas there. It happened long ago, when the market was in the heyday of its glory, and the transaction was not without its difficulties.

My dress and appearance proclaimed me a young English tourist, and so the price of everything automatically went up three hundred per cent. as I approached. That's an old French custom.

I had no intention of buying anything; I was merely seeing the sights. Most of the goods on display could only be described as junk, but I found myself attracted by a curious old clock on one of the stalls.

"Ah, m'sieu! Voila!" grinned the old dame in charge as she pushed the antique towards me. "This is really indeed a most wonderful timepiece which monsieur has the inestimable privilege of buying at a trifling fraction of its value. Make me an offer, my gentle young man."

"Sorry, madame, but I am buying neither the clock nor anything else," I answered. "I but wander around out of curiosity."

I spoke in French, which immediately lowered my value as a customer by at least twenty-five per cent.

"What?" cried the old dame, in disappointment. "Visit the Flea Market and not buy anything! It is what nobody has ever done yet! Some bad luck would fall on you."

I saw a grey spot on her shawl. One moment it was there, and then it was gone, but it had given me an idea.

"Very well," I declared, seriously. "I shall buy a dozen fleas."

"M'sieu amuses himself, no doubt," laughed the stall keeper. "It is not difficult to procure fleas for one's self here, for sure, but why anybody should want to buy them is more than I can comprehend."

"I want them to show my friends at home," I explained. "None of them has ever seen a flea; some even doubt that they exist. Of course if I can get them without paying anything, so much the better."

Well, what will you! All Englishmen are a bit mad, but they are also rich. If this peculiar specimen wanted to pay money for fleas, why not profit from his imbecility.

"When I said what I said, it was but a fashion of speaking, you will understand," exclaimed the old woman. "Fleas are procurable, but at a price. A reasonable price, be it well understood."

"It is perfectly understood," I murmured. "What is the current market quotation on healthy fleas in retail quantities?"

This was a puzzler. How much would it be safe to try to gouge out of this stranger who came from a land where fleas were unknown? Would he pay half a franc apiece? Not likely; not when he could speak French. Three francs for a dozen, then.

"Oh la la!" I wailed, when she mentioned sixty cents. "I can do far better elsewhere. Why, that is infinitely more than I would pay for butterflies, which are a thousand times bigger. Good day, madame, and my best wishes."

"Wait! Wait! Perhaps one could shade that price a trifle, if you are willing to accept fleas of assorted sizes."

"No. No. No. No. No. What do you take me for, then? Do I resemble one who can be imposed upon, me? Here is the good money I offer for a dozen fleas in perfect health and of the proper size, and if the offer is not inviting enough . . ."

"Oh, as to that, M'sieu. It is not worth the while to make any embarrassment over what is after all but a trifle. The fleas shall be of any size you wish, within reason. Look: how will this do?"

With a quick dive of the hand into her ample bosom, the old dame produced a specimen which I admitted fulfilled all my requirements.

"Eleven more like that and I am completely satisfied, if the price is as it should be," I promised.

We resumed our haggling, and in the end we compromised on one franc for the dozen, and five centimes extra for a small bottle in which Flea No. 1 was promptly placed.

Much to her surprise, the old dame could only capture three more on her own preserves, even though her search was so thorough that she scandalized me not a little.

"My good gentleman," she apologized, "I did not anticipate keeping you waiting so long. Assuredly I have dozens of lively little ones on my person, but for the moment they elude me. I shall have to call on my friends for supplies."

"I am a reasonable customer," I said. "I do not ask that the little ones shall all be members of the same family. Pray proceed with the collecting."

The round-up didn't take long, but all the other merchants insisted on bringing their insects in person so as to have a look at the mad young Englishman.

One by one the fleas were put in the bottle, but when it was handed over to me I raised a loud protest.

"Name of a name of a name! Do you perhaps imagine I want to colonize England with fleas? I specified that all the insects must be the same as the first one, which is a male, and here you are trying to foist four females on me!"

"That is a detail on which I am not competent to pass judgment," declared my old dame, "but rather than argue—will somebody please oblige Monsieur with what he lacks?"

Half a minute later there were nineteen fleas in the bottle. It was left to me to do the necessary segregating at my leisure.

I paid only one franc for the lot.

Teacher was going to give an object lesson. "Tommy," she began. "Why does your father put up storm windows every fall?"

"Well," said Tommy. "Mother keeps at him until he finally gives in."—*Christian Register.*

WHEREVER YOU GO

SUEZ

Player's Please

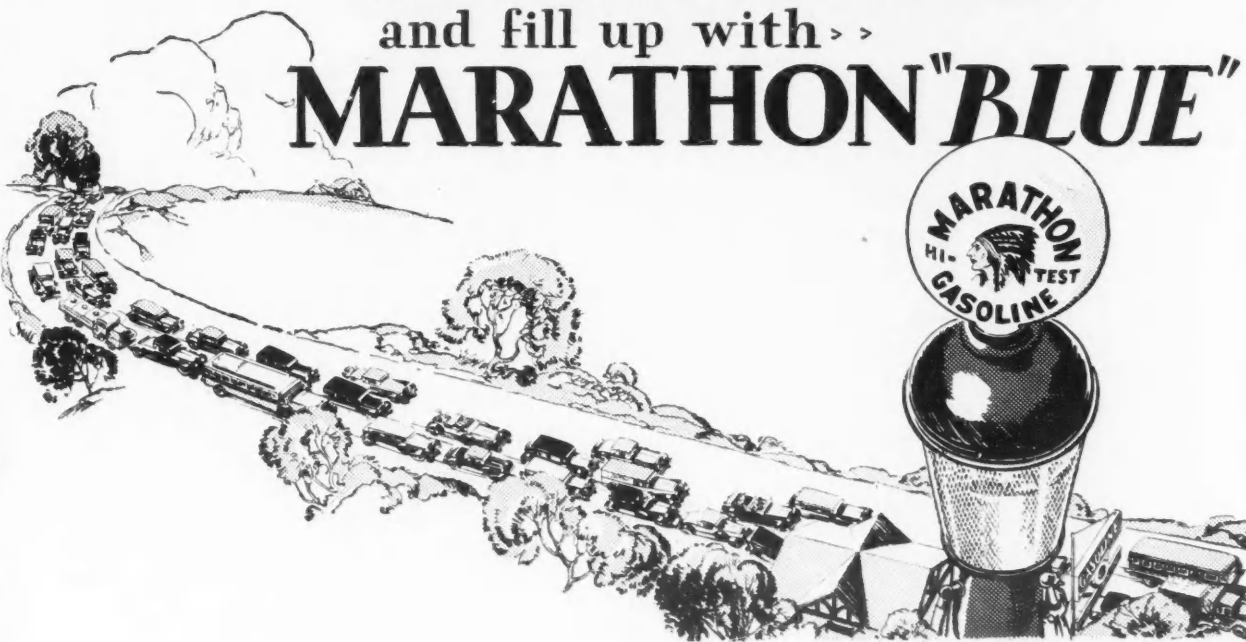
The name Player on a cigarette guarantees the quality and purity of the tobacco. It is more than a name—it is a reputation.



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JOIN the BIG PARADE to the RED INDIAN PUMP and fill up with >> MARATHON "BLUE"



MARATHON "BLUE" is an entirely new and better anti-knock gasoline selling at the regular gas price. (It's the only Canadian made gas of its kind, in fact.) MARATHON "BLUE" means more miles for less money—and it preserves your engine's efficiency longer.

Just fill your tank with MARATHON "BLUE" to-day. Then start your car—accelerate—and you'll feel the driving difference!



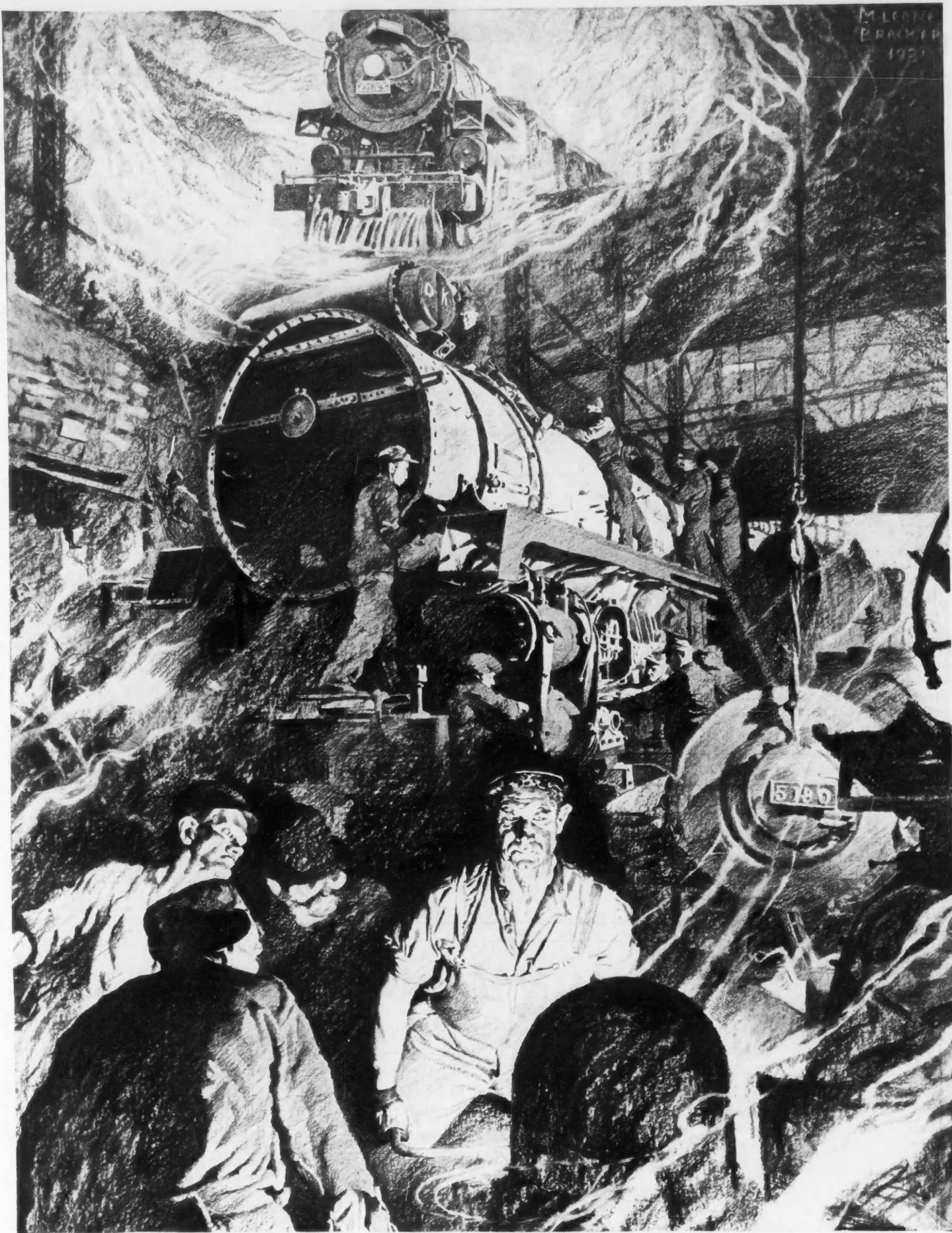
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James Rolph, Jr., who is a member of the well-known Toronto family, which includes Frank Rolph, President of the Imperial Bank of Canada, and Ernest R. Rolph, the noted architect, taking the oath of his assumption of office.



An Industry in an Industry

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE had made it a policy to produce in Canada for the Canadian Pacific everything that could be made here, so the Angus Shops were built: the shops that extend over acres, in which Canadians by the thousand are employed in making locomotives, day coaches, drawing-room, parlour, dining and sleeping cars for their own Canadian Railroad. Such Canadian-

made equipment has proved of the highest standard and redounds to the reputation of the country whose development has been synonymous with that of the industry itself. The seeds of enterprise have been carefully fostered, whether they be of farming, or mining of immigration, or tourist trade, of world travel, or the exporting of goods to foreign lands and the importing of goods from the East to Europe.

The Canadian Pacific has nurtured and brought to a rich fruition these various activities.

CANADIAN PACIFIC TODAY
The Canadian Pacific Railway runs from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Its liners sail from Vancouver and Victoria to Japan and China, and from Montreal, Quebec and Saint John to Great Britain and the Continent. It operates winter cruises to the Mediterranean, the West Indies and Round the World, and a winter service to Bermuda. Its chateaux and hotels represent the latest word in comfort and luxury. Its telegraph service employs 225,000 miles of wire. Its express travellers' cheques are current all over the world. Canadian Pacific offices and agents are to be found everywhere.

1881 * FIFTIETH * ANNIVERSARY * 1931

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DR. BARNARDO

By J. Wesley Bready

Dr. Barnardo was a genius. He had, moreover, imagination, sympathy, love, and together with his faith, organizing power, and medical training, he was well fitted for his mighty pioneering work. The book traces the evolution of this work through a tiny Donkey-shed Ragged School to an organization which has influenced legislation the world over. The titanic battles Barnardo had to fight against prejudice, bigotry and antiquated laws make the record of his victory an epic story.\$2.50

NELSON

The Ukrainian Canadians

By Charles H. Young, M. A.

Edited by Helen R. Y. Reid, B.A., LL.D., Immigration Division of the Canadian National Committee for Mental Hygiene.

"Finally, the Committee believes that a positive change of mind and attitude on the part of 'old' Canadians towards the 'new' Canadians is both due and necessary, not only for the unity of the country and for the development of a healthy Canadian spirit which is to match and guide our great material progress, but also for the promotion of international friendships and world peace. Racial studies such as that which we now offer should provide for the development of a better understanding of the values, cultural and economic, contributed by each race to our Canadian civilization, and should therefore make for the establishment of better relations between the old and new peoples of Canada."—From the editor's foreword.

With maps and illustrations.\$2.50

JACK OF CLUBS

By Jack Ironside

To the last the strange mystery of motor boats and aeroplanes defies solution. Nor does the pitiful tangle of Arthur Neville's life receive any explanation until reconciliation and love are possible.\$2.00

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The Crime at the "Noah's Ark"

By Molly Thymie

"Noah's Ark"—a quaint old inn—is invaded one typical Christmas Eve by a mischievous crowd of snow-bound motorists. Under its hospitable roof a series of startling incidents leading to robbery and cold-blooded murder, occur. The clues, slender, convincing, gradually weave a net which entangles the criminals.\$2.00

THE TANGLE

By H. Laurence Phillips

Murder! and at once the whole neighbourhood is agog; clues and suspicions develop with incredible rapidity. A trained "sleuth" gets to work but before he can prove anything everyone of the community is suspecting everyone else.\$2.00

Thomas Nelson
& Sons Limited
TORONTO

JUAN IN AMERICA

By Eric Linklater

Eric Linklater has written the big book of the year. How well he knows the Americans!—and he does—boot-leggers, movie stars, crooning darkies, underworld kings, politicians, journalists, flappers, foot-ball coaches and morticians!

He gives a very good sidelight on the large trade of boot-legging, he knows something of how the game of politics is played in a Presidential election; he does not forget to include several specimens of journalism from the pen of the highest paid newspaper man in the world; in the slogan, "Why go around half dead when we will bury you for \$39.50", he pays tribute to American advertising art.

Juan has many experiences from New York to Hollywood, some of them amusing and all of them illuminating.\$2.00

GREEN HELL

By Julian Duguid

The author wanted to explore. He collected a Bolivian diplomat on holiday and a cinematographer. They chose South America, partly because the Bolivian Government wanted information about the almost unknown Gran Chaco that lies east of the Andes. They followed the route of an old Spanish Conqueror, Nuflo de Chavez, part of whose route had lain untroubled since 1557. On the Rio Paraguay they met a Russian jaguar-hunter who joined them. He knew the ropes, without him they would have died.

Green Hell is the largest forest in the world. It stretches from Argentina to Mexico, from Ecuador to Pernambuco.

With a foreword by His Excellency Marquis de Merry del Val, G.C.V.O., Ambassador of H.M. The King of Spain to the Court of St. James.\$3.50

LETTY LYNTON

By Mrs. Belloc Lowndes

Marie Belloc Lowndes is one of England's most successful writers of crime stories. "Letty Lynton" presents with relentless and convincing logic the processes of self-deception, and the cumulative egotism, that gradually bring about a very young girl's fall into the vilest of all crimes—secret murder by poison. Nevertheless, the reader never loses sympathy for Letty, for while she is conscienceless and tainted with the uglier side of modern life, she is at the same time beautiful and movingly pitiful.

Mrs. Lowndes has an almost sinister power in suggesting an uncanny atmosphere, and the men drawn by her are as intensely real as are her women.\$2.00

MY RUSSIAN MEMOIRS

By Sir Bernard Pares, K.B.E.

Author of "A History of Russia"

Sir Bernard Pares, here surveys the twentieth century historical and political development of Russia.

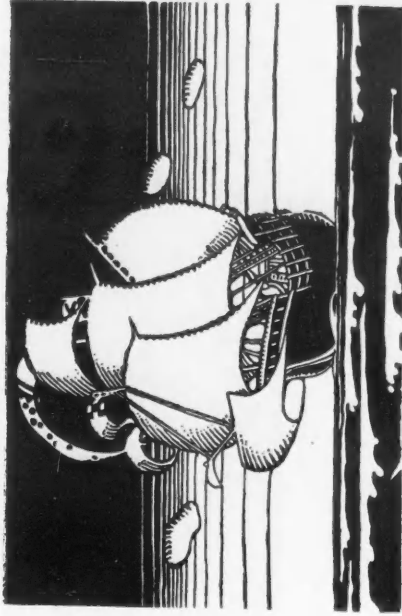
For many years, Professor Pares recorded every conversation which he had in Russia. He visited the country first for a year in 1898, and spent part of every year in Russia from 1904 to 1914. During the war he lived with the Russian army, at first as Official Correspondent to the British Government. He was attached to the British Embassy during the revolutionary events of 1917. In 1919 he travelled through Siberia on a government mission during the Civil War, when, instead of following the retreat of Kolchak he came out through the River Obi and the Arctic Ocean on an expedition which, under these difficult conditions, opened a new trade route. At one time or another he travelled, mostly among the peasants, in forty different provinces of European Russia. Illustrated.\$7.50

Jonathan Cape Limited
TORONTO

SATURDAY NIGHT

SPRING LITERARY SUPPLEMENT

Edited By HAROLD F. SUTTON



"THE MEMOIRS OF MARSHAL FOCH" * Reviewed by George de T. Glazebrook

"VOLTAIRE" * * * Reviewed by F. C. Green
BY GEORG BRANDES

"LINCOLN THE MAN" * * * Reviewed by B. K. Sandwell
BY EDGAR LEE MASTERS

"THE MASTER OF MANHATTAN" * * * Reviewed by Edgar McInnis
BY LOTHROP STODDARD

"HENRY IRVING" * * * Reviewed by Hector Charlesworth
BY GORDON CRAIG

"WORDSWORTH" * * * Reviewed by Pelham Edgar
BY HERBERT READ

TORONTO, CANADA

APRIL 11, 1931

Voltaire's Century

By F. C. GREEN

"Voltaire," by Georg Brandes; Albert and Charles Boni, George McLeod, Toronto; 750 pp. in 2 vols.; \$10.

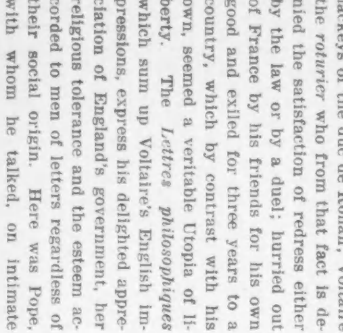
AS WAS to be expected from a fervent rationalist like the late Professor Brandes, his *Voltaire* is an almost unqualified eulogy of the greatest rationalist who ever lived. It has, however, the sovereign merit of every book that is a labour of love: it is vigorous, clear and thrilling with vitality. Moreover the story of Voltaire's life is cunningly interwoven with the social and political history of the age that bore him, an age reeking with injustice, superstition and intolerance, yet relieved on the other hand by an unexampled curiosity as regarding things intellectual, aesthetic or merely human.

The youth Voltaire enjoyed all the privileges of an education then available only to aristocrats or very wealthy bourgeois. Brandes speaks highly, as indeed he might, of the Jesuit teachers at Louis-le-Grand who cultivated Voltaire's literary taste, imparting to it that classic bias which he never lost even in the first fervour of his admiration for everything English. Our author is, however, less happy when he tries to hold up Voltaire as an example of the perfect alumnus who, in the midst of his campaign to overthrow Catholicism, yet cherished a tender love for his old masters. Here Brandes, I fear, deliberately misrepresents the facts by quoting what are certainly flattering letters from Voltaire to La Tour and other Jesuits yet withholding the capital fact that he was at the time soliciting their help in order to enter the French Academy.

The section dealing with the influence of England on Voltaire's intellectual evolution is excellent. We see a Voltaire, still smarting under the cowardly thrashing administered by the lackeys of the duc de Rohan; Voltaire the *roturier* who from that fact is denied the satisfaction of redress either by the law or by a duel; hurried out of France by his friends for his own good and exiled for three years to a country, which by contrast with his own, seemed a veritable Utopia of liberty. The *Lettres philosophiques* which sum up Voltaire's English impressions, express his delighted appreciation of England's government, her religious tolerance and the esteem accorded to men of letters regardless of their social origin. Here was Pope, with whom he talked, on intimate

terms with men like Bolingbroke; "Newton and Locke" to quote Brandes, "had been rewarded with profitable government posts; Addison had been Secretary of State and was buried in Westminster Abbey; Prior and Gay held important positions as ambassadors." True, like most propagandists, Voltaire on his English visit sought, not so much enlightenment, as corroboration of his previously formed favourable prejudices. One might indeed compare him to our restless young English dilettantes who dash over to Moscow, see only what they want to see and ignore, as did Voltaire, all uncomfortable facts. So, of course, in the *Lettres philosophiques* there is nothing about press-gangs, prison conditions, legal injustice, political corruption and other little anomalies which might mar the perfection of the picture. Nor, curiously enough, does his biographer speak of these things.

BRANDES' portrait of Voltaire would have been more convincing had he emphasized his hero's fanaticism. Voltaire was a fanatic, and necessarily so. Only a fanatical hatred of religious intolerance, of judicial corruption, of social inequality can explain the demonic quality of his satire, the merciless cruelty of his wit, his complete lack of scruples in regard to truth and honour. Confronted by monstrous abuses consecrated by centuries of immunity, by opponents who had at their disposal the Bastille and the axe, Voltaire had to employ every ruse known to his fertile brain. Brandes makes the foolish and common mistake of representing all Voltaire's enemies as mis-wits or blackguards. Writers like Fénelon, La Beaumelle, Moreau, Le Franc de Pompignan, Mirepoix, and others whom he does not mention, like Gerle, Bérrier, Chamaux were not, however complete monarchs even though they happened to cross swords with Voltaire. The Churchmen, after all, were handicapped by their cloth; it was impossible for them to imitate Voltaire's malice and sparkling wit or to tamper with the Scriptures, as he did, to score their point. Voltaire, on the other hand, did not know what scruples were and in his battle against superstition and injustice he lied shamelessly, distorted texts, invented them where they did not exist, discovered his books or critically attributed them to his enemies. When his *Dictionnaire portatif* was banned he even wrote to the Swiss police informing them that a consignment was being smuggled in to Geneva. What he omitted to mention was that a much larger one was coming in by another channel and that he was having copies bound as Bibles and distributed in the church pews. Brandes is silent on such matters.



VOLTAIRE
From the bust by Houdon.

Whether in all this campaign the end justified the means is a matter on which there will always be two opinions. No-one, however, but an uneducated imbecile—and alas! there are many at large—will deny Voltaire's mighty share in the great battle for tolerance. Thanks to great measure to him it is no longer considered proper in France to kill, mutilate or imprison a fellow-creature simply because he holds unusual views on religious or political questions. To understand Voltaire's extraordinary vengeance we must re-

(Continued on Page 15)



MARSHAL FOCH

The Supreme Command

By G. DEI. GLAZEROOK

"The Memoirs of Marshal Foch," translated by Col. T. Bentley Motz, Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; 1,117 pages, illustrations and maps; \$5.00.

OF ARGUMENTS over the wisdom or ill-judgment of the allied generals in their conduct of the war there will probably be no end. The magnitude and complexity of the military operations from 1914 to 1918 have no parallel in the past, and one is tempted to wonder whether the great generals of history would have appeared to such advantage on this vast stage. Several of the actors in that great military drama have already told the story as they saw it—in greater or lesser degree controversially—and Marshal Foch's family have now published, sooner than had at first been intended, the account which he wrote after the termination of hostilities. The memoirs cover two periods of the war: the first from his outbreak until April, 1915, and the second from March, 1918 to the completion of the armistice. The interval between these two is covered in a preface written by some of Foch's military associates which is intended to "enable the reader to see by what successive and almost uninterrupted steps he rose to the supreme command of the Allied armies, and how he prepared himself to meet this formidable task." This view, however, seems hardly to coincide with what General Aston in his *Biography of the late Marshal Foch* describes as "side-tracking" Foch, who was made military adviser to the French government, in spite of his own wish to be at the front.

IT WAS this long view which was one of Foch's greatest assets as a commander; and in the last year of the war he was given an opportunity of bringing it into play in the last great crisis. The name of Foch will always be associated with the "supreme command" that grew out of the dark days of March, 1918. With Russia, Rumania and Finland out of the war, Palestine as the only success in the campaigns outside the western front, and the force of the United States not yet felt in France, the Germans opened their terrific attack on the British front. The need of co-operation among the

(Continued on Page 15)

Voltaire's Century

(Continued from Page 2)

member that he lived in an age when to their eternal shame, judges allowed views to influence their verdicts. Calas and La Barre were tortured to death as were many others, on evidence which to-day would not hang a cat, simply because of corrupt judges. Voltaire, at great personal risk, assumed their defence throwing the whole weight of his genius into the conflict. In some cases he secured a retrial; in a few he managed to save innocent lives. But the crowning achievement was that he aroused public opinion to a full consciousness of the infamy of the contemporary judicial system, and opened the way to reform. His *Traité sur la Tolérance* 1763 and his *Prie de la Justice et de l'humanité* 1777 to mention only two of the many works which he wrote at this period are noble and passionate pleas for a more enlightened relationship between man and man. They may still be studied with profit.

In the matter of the Voltairean attack on Christianity I cannot share the prejudices of Brandes. It is difficult to understand why Voltaire, who was a great historian, the founder in deed of cultural history, was so ruthless and so hysterically violent in his campaign to crush what he called *L'infamie* by which he meant in general, the Christian Church and, in particular, Roman Catholicism. What Brandes does not point out is Voltaire's complete ignorance of the civilizing role played by Christianity in the Middle Ages, when it formed a bulwark against spiritual chaos. Catholicism was and is intolerant of all other sects, and history of course reveals that this intolerance led to much bloodshed and senseless persecution. Voltaire must have known that the same is true of all great religions yet he constantly holds up the Mohammedans, Chinese, Greeks and Romans as models of tolerance and says nothing of the persecution, slavery and tyranny prevalent amongst these peoples.

IT IS foolish to reflect that the Memoirs of 1789 involved and worshipped the memory of Voltaire who was a capitalist and a convinced monarchist. The more idea of a democratic government, such as for instance our present British one, would have made him shudder. His ideal was, an enlightened despotism in which the monarch would be guided in his counsels largely by intellectuals like himself and other philosophers or free-thinkers. His attitude towards the people was paternal and benevolent; to what an extent we can see from the way in which he managed his estate of Ferney where he encouraged and introduced the most modern agricultural and industrial methods. The same aristocratic spirit



STRUTHERS BURT
Author of "Festival"

is reflected in his religious views. He was himself a Deist and he preached Deism because, apart from his private reasons, he considered it essential in the interests of social order that the people should believe in the existence of a rewarding and punishing God. Nothing so angered him as the accusation of atheism, which of course was frequently heaped on him by the jackasses of various creeds.

Voltaire's literary output was enormous. A propagandist first, an artist second, he used every known literary form as a vehicle for his ideas. Of his hundreds of poems, his seventy plays, his scores of pamphlets, his ten thousand letters, his numerous short stories very little remains. This is the inevitable fate of all literature which subordinates art to intellectual propaganda. Yet though individually his works have largely all ceased to interest the general public, their mass effect has been terrific. They have created an attitude of mind Voltairean in its essence, a corrosive and deadly spirit of mockery which will exist and which will be feared wherever intolerance, cruelty and stupidity in any of their many forms attempt to shake man's right to think, to read, to write, to worship as he pleases, without detriment to the spiritual and physical well-being of his fellows.

It is to be regretted that the translation should be so unworthy of the original. In a second edition I trust that it will be purged of such phrases like "to bet an eyelid" or "make a killing." Above all, the proofs will have to be revised by someone conversant with French in its present state the book reeks with gross errors.

The Supreme Command

(Continued from Page 2)

Allies had long been felt, but "the eye of the great German offensive," the Allied governments had decided to depend solely upon the understanding between Sir Douglas Haig and General

Foch. This proved to be unstable, for "the moment a violent and sustained crisis suddenly broke, each of the two commanders in chief found himself faced by the responsibility he owed his own country, and precisely what was to be feared, happened. Each was concerned most of all with preserving and maintaining his own army; he therefore oriented it towards its bases, the direction best calculated to protect his own nation's interests. For the British, this direction was the Channel ports, for the French it was Paris and the interior of France. . . . As opposed to a single German battle, two distinct battles were being fought by the Allies. . . . The Allied commanders thus tended to emphasize the separation of their armies, the primary object of the German operations. . . . Unless the Allied governments, upon whom rested most of the responsibility for what was happening, intervened quickly and energetically, we were marching towards certain defeat. It was their duty to clearly indicate that the interests of the Coalition came before everything else; the only way to do this was to create and place over their armies in the field an organ which would take in hand the safeguarding of the common interests and direct the united resources of both partners."

On March 24 Foch saw Clemenceau and put these views before him; on the same day Haig telegraphed to the Imperial Chief of staff with the same end in view. On March 26 these four men, together with Lord Milner, who had come over for the purpose of reporting to the Cabinet the condition of affairs, and a few others met at Doullens. So grave was the situation that Milner, although his mission was only to report, accepted the responsibility for signing with Clemenceau the following agreement: "General Foch is charged by the British and French governments with coordinating the action of the Allied armies on the western front. To this end he will come to an understanding with the commanders in chief, who are requested to furnish him with all necessary information."

ALTHOUGH it later proved necessary to increase Foch's powers, the vital step had been taken and the allied armies were at last given an effective single command. The story of the checking of the German advance and the victorious allied advances is well told in Foch's words; and one may find too in this narrative many interesting sidelights on personal attitudes and the relations of the military to the civil government.

In a final word Foch gives it as his opinion that the defeat of the German armies was completely effective, and that nothing would have been gained by delaying the armistice: "Furnished by four years of war, there remained to Germany nothing but a disorganized army, incapable of stopping the victorious rush of the Allies and in revolt against its commanders; the country lay at the mercy of the victors. Germany signed the Armistice without discussion in order to save from the destruction of war what remained of her institutions." The Marshal's task was done.

Wife (to boxer returning from fight)—"How did you get on, Bill?" Bill—"Fine—put 'im to sleep in the third round!" Wife—"Good. Well, now you can try your 'and on the baby!"—*Pearson's Story* (London).

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By **EDGAR McINNIS**

"Dynamite." The Story of Class Violence in America; by Louis Adamic; Viking Press, New York; Irwin & Gordon, Toronto; 422 pages, illustrated; \$3.50.

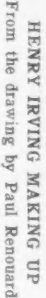
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have borne such remarkable fruit are by his confession but a fulfillment of the ideals of Irving, the first great

discerns it through the lens of his own profoundly artistic temperament. There is much of Craig as well as of Irving in these pages, and nearly every paragraph illuminates the problems which surround the art of the theatre.

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Politics, Liquor and Crime

(Continued from Page 4)

but deeper and more fundamental is and always has been the tribute from protected vice—the unholy alliance of politics, liquor and crime.

MR. MERZ'S work is a most timely and valuable account of liquor in its more recent political aspect. It is not a study of the social effect of the Noble Experiment—a broad and controversial field in which the evidence remains confused and contradictory. It is rather a close and judicial study of the problems with which the government was confronted as a result of its decision to pass a measure of national prohibition into law, and of the attitude of the government toward those problems.

The result is something of a study in legislative hypocrisy. It is a traditional practice of United States legislators to yield to the clamour of organized minorities and to pass their wishes into law, and then to satisfy a hostile public opinion by refraining from any effort at enforcement. This quant compromise has usually worked to the general satisfaction, and it seemed reasonable to suppose that the awkward problem of Prohibition could be disposed of in the same way. Unfortunately the legislators mistook the nature of the problem. It did not remain comfortable unchanged; instead, it changed from a familiar social problem to one in which the social effects were novel and disturbing, and which involved wider problems embracing the whole range of government, and eventually threatening the very foundations of civil order.

Several things are clear. In the first place, Congress had no idea that the federal government would be called upon to shoulder the burden of enforcement. For such a task the federal machinery was wholly inadequate; the chief duty must rest upon the individual states. The failure of the states to undertake this invidious duty was a vital blow. Mississippi, for instance, was the first state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment. It revealed the sincerity of this action by becoming the first state to refuse funds to aid in its enforcement. At the moment of writing six states are entirely without enforcement laws of their own, and in a seventh, Illinois, a bill repealing the state enforcement act is before the Governor for his signature. The process of practical nullification is steadily gathering strength.

In this situation the question of finance becomes vital. Lacking the cordial support of the states, enforcement could only be obtained by adequate appropriations from Congress. Such appropriation has been consistently refused. The rock of finance has itself been enough to wreck the experiment.

It is also clear that the experiment has been ineffective from the outset. Mr. Merz gives a most revealing calendar of events following the adoption of the law. Within two weeks whole sale smuggling was reported. Within a month came the first arrest of Prohibition agents for corruption. Before six months had passed, the judicial machinery had broken down under the strain. All the elements in the problem were present from the very first.

Mr. Merz is cautious about drawing his conclusions. When he does venture, he is admirably impartial and sincere. But the record reveals the



HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF TAMMANY

grave and danger of the situation into which the United States has plunged; and beyond that record in the story of crime and corruption which must give all citizens furiously to think.

MR. MERZ'S book is the most valuable of the three under review. Mr. Atlantic is in many ways the most exciting. He sets out to trace the story of class violence in America, from the Molly Maguires to the present day, and the resulting record is one which holds implications of the greatest gravity.

In one discovers four chief sources of class violence. First of all are the capitalists themselves, and chiefly the large industrialists. Time after time, strikes have been met with a brutal savagery that knew no restraint. Bands of armed thugs; hired gunmen sworn in as deputy sheriffs; state troops called in to conduct more brutal excesses; the atrocities of such private forces as the Coal and Iron police of Pennsylvania—these are matters of record for which no condemnation can be too severe.

Second are the revolutionaries and anarchists, typified by Bill Haywood and the I.W.O. These are animated by the rooted belief that no measure short of the complete overthrow of Capitalism is of any avail. In their eyes the struggle is a state of war—a war in which dynamite is the decisive factor.

Third are the conservative unions, such as the A.F. of L. Opposed to violence in principle, they are often driven to violence by the pressure of the pressure of their rank and file—desperate men whose peaceful and legal efforts have been completely ineffective.

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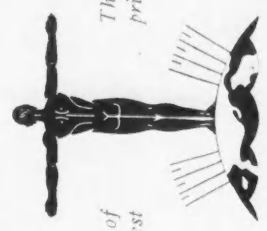
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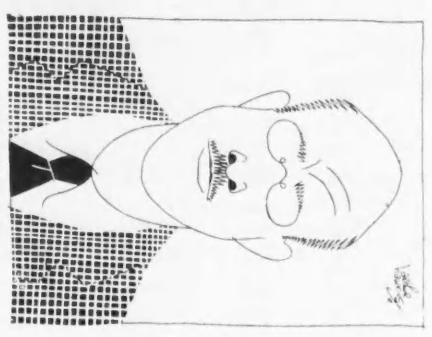
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Linklater Again

"Juan in America", by Eric Linklater, Cape Nelson, Toronto, 458 pages, \$2.00.

By W. S. MILNE

PEOPLE will soon be getting to know about Linklater. It will be the thing to read Linklater, just as it used to be the thing to read Aldous Huxley. And this young Scotsman is worth reading. His first novel, "White-Mas's Saga," had an unfortunate title, and the faults as well as the virtues of a young man's autobiography, but it was a book that ought to have attracted much more attention than it did. Then came "Poet's Pub," a sheer delight from end to end. Curiously enough, however, some critics were misled by it, and thought it a poorly constructed mystery story. Instead of a glorious burlesque of all mystery stories, in which the plot was a mere excuse on which to hang extravagance after extravagance, poured forth in the most amazing high spirits. Now we have "Juan in America", and, although I found "Poet's Pub" more fun, I think this latest book marks an advance in construction and clarity of treatment.



ERIC LINKLATER

I wish I had space to quote some of the good things. On Juan's arrival in New York from England, "he went to walk in Fifth Avenue. . . and adapt himself to the use of superlatives."

There is a lovely burlesque of "Strange Interlude", and the analysis of the respective claims of Mike Brown and Mr. Boomer to the Presidency of these United States dealt in masterly fashion with the A. Smith-Hoover campaign. News-leaders, fraternalists, higher education, quick-lunches, banana-split, symphony orchestras, morticians and lynching parties come in for a share of the fun. His handling of the Department of Business Administration at a certain university not far from Boston is polite but devastating. Post-graduate degrees and Doctoral dissertations are, of course, fair game, and so is the football coach. "These be your gods!"

Although "Juan in America" is satire and extravagance, it is genial satire and amiable extravagance. There may be a few exaggerations, but there is nothing in this book as absurd as the pictures of American life we may see every day on the films. Linklater has been compared with Aldous Huxley. There is a certain resemblance, but all the difference between them that there is between a Scottish sense of humor and an English one. Linklater is heartier, more whimsical, more robust. Both are writers of crisp, lucid, nervous prose, but one feels that Huxley composed laboriously, while Linklater poured his story forth in sheer high spirits. He enjoyed writing "Juan in America" as much as I enjoyed reading it.

Of The Soil

"The Good Earth", by Pearl S. Buck, 375 pages, George J. McLeod, Toronto, \$2.00.

By JESSIE E. McEWEN

CHINA has been a country of mystery and problems to me, a land where people thought strange thoughts, did strange things, lived strange, passive lives. I thought of it as a country where people are smothered by tradition, where many live in poverty and where masses struggle weakly and forever with futility against the demon of starvation. And now in this book I see them as vitally interested in success as any western people and as much attached to their soil as is any Canadian who glories in his United Empire Loyalist land.

I see them loving their soil because of its power of growth and plodding wearily but persistently to improve that growth and to extend the borders of their little farms. The author has taken much of the mystery of China away and in its place, by a portrayal of Chinese farm life, she has revealed qualities that must give every one of her readers a new esteem for the Chinese people.

Custom rather than tradition is the ball and chain about the neck of the Chinese farmer. To the man it means meagre success, but to the woman, constant pain. That pain, however, does not mean perpetual misery and O-lan of the story, despite her stolidity, loves the soil of her husband's farm and delights in its fertility as much as she rejoices in her own fecundity. She accepts her responsibilities as a tiller of the soil; she acquiesces slavishly to her husband's ambitions for more land and larger crops. She has pride in her family, almost as great a pride as in her courage to face childbirth alone, and she is ready to fight, steel or starve that her children may have food. She grieves with tragic resignation, however, when she learns that the new court means a second wife. So is the story of O-lan and it is not so different from that of many women of western civilization. Nor does the story of Wang Lung differ greatly from one of the western world. He approached marriage uncertainly yet anxious to have his comforts, he accepted his wife's selfish toil as his right; he rejoices in his children and as his achievements become greater naturally and easily extends his bounds of interests. He comes to love family pride; he grows to love luxury first in his food, then in his surroundings. As his pride becomes concentrated on himself he is able to find a reason for the beautiful but useless woman, Lotus.

In its "fundamentals" this story is not unlike one of western life, but in its background it is prominently and completely Chinese. There is, for instance, the old father who dominates, not by his will but by his position. There are the lord and the old mistresses. There is the relentless famine and the ever pursuing family duties.

The story in itself, apart from its interpretation of Chinese life and the overwhelming love for the soil, is one of simple romantic interest. Please do not think that it seems to great heights of passion and happiness. Rather not, for although there is passion, it borders on sorrowfulness, and although the happiness is dimmed by pain, there is, however, the romance of great achievement, achievement made possible through the soil and love of the soil.

The author's style is easy rather than graceful, simple rather than beautiful. This simplicity of structure might easily have proved the story's undoing, were it not that the incidents of the tale, quite apart from their background, are well related.

Two Irish Novels

"The Knife," by Peadar Kirby, and "Return to Eblonhoever," by Briansey Macnamara, Cape Nelson, Toronto, \$2.00 each.

By JOHN LINNELL

TO THE reviewer the strong contrast between *The Knife* and *Return to Eblonhoever* comes as a blessing in disguise. Their very lack of

And *Eblonhoever* going forth to fill the fields.

In spite of Professor Babbitt's protestations Wordsworth books still multiply. The present book is found if not brilliant, I am curious to see how Mr. Herbert Read relates himself to the dangerous doctrines of naturalism and primitivism in his recently published volume.

THE Herbert Read book is read, and the Babbitt contention is countered in a most interesting way by denying Wordsworth's association with the idealists and affirming his fundamentally realistic attitude. "In Wordsworth's eyes the world is imbued with man's own subjective sense of well-being, and is found to be essentially good. The idealist therefore affirms the natural world and its instinctive life. Nature is the norm, a worldly Paradise to which man must return to regain his lost happiness. The intellect is seen as a negative force, as an artificial restraint imposed upon a 'natural' state. The realist on the other hand, sees the world as an objective fact. Man is part of this world, but only a part, a phenomenon to be observed with the same impartiality as any other objects within range. The feelings and sentiments of man have no divine right. The world must be examined dispassionately and the intellect is the only instrument with which we can measure it. Reason is the refined product of man's experience and research, and reason has enabled us to discover in the world certain natural laws to which we must subordinate our instincts. . . . The subjective view of Nature is most completely represented by Rousseau; the objective view by that empirical school of philosophy beginning with Bacon and Locke and ending, so far as Wordsworth was concerned, with Hartley. Now though at first sight Wordsworth might seem to belong to the subjective school, and though many convincing quotations could be made to support the idea, actually by education and tradition and in the proper meaning of his poetry, he belongs to the empirical and objective school."

For a point of view so extreme and bizarre perhaps the author's supporting argument is insufficient, and rests for the most part on Professor Beaty's findings in the *University of Wisconsin Studies*. The main thesis of the book lies in another direction. It is generally agreed that Wordsworth was a great poet for ten years in a life of eighty. Can we discover why before 1797 his work was insignificant and after 1807 for the most part valueless? "The Prelude" informs us of the salutary shock of the French Revolution, and the moral crisis his nature suffered when his faith in the movement was first dimmed and then extinguished. We must note that the disillusionment antedates 1797, and that therefore all his great work postdates his radical period. The decline of his liberal sympathies cannot therefore be charged with his creative decay. Wordsworth's solution of the difficulty is old and interesting if not convincing. The Annette Vallon episode is held to be the main operative cause of this expansion of his powers, and is remotely responsible for their decline. "Nothing happened to him comparable in importance with this love affair. It transformed his being; I think that this passion and all its melancholy aftermath was the deepest experience of Wordsworth's life."

I cannot conceive that this episode struck so deep. It was in no sense an intellectual passion. It was perhaps pleasant and perplexing while it lasted, and his later prudery condemned it. But why should we connect with it his loss of faith in the revolutionary cause, which in the *Prelude* is assigned to other and sufficient reasons? Mr. Read's argument does not convince. "As the love for Annette grew less, another change took place. We never suddenly lose an emotional attachment; we slowly bury it under rational camouflage. And so from now onwards we find Wordsworth losing faith in France, losing faith in those humanitarian ideals for which France was a symbol. Why? Because he was transferring to this symbol France the effects of his cooling affection for Annette."

Coleridge had never loved and deserted Annette. Yet he, like Wordsworth, had loved and deserted the Revolution, and for his dereliction assigned a similar reason. It was five years after Wordsworth had left Annette that he began to write significant poetry. Her contribution to the creative process cannot have been considerable, and it is still more difficult to connect her in any way with the decay of his poetic talent ten or fifteen years later.

Emily Montague

"The History of Emily Montague," by the Author of *Lady Julia Mandeville*, with introduction and notes by Lawrence J. Burpee and an appendix by F. P. Grove, Ottawa, Graphic Publishers Limited, pages 333, price \$2.00.

By T. G. MARQUIS

WHEN Samuel Richardson's "Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded" appeared in 1740 a new day dawned in English literature. Richardson has been called "the father of the modern novel." It is true that long before his time stories had been produced in England, particularly in the Elizabethan age, but for the most part they were wild and complex romances, far removed from the realistic fiction of the novel. Richardson's "Pamela" was a new departure. It was a story of a young girl, Pamela, who was seduced by a wealthy man, Mr. B, and who, through her own virtue and the help of her friends, eventually won him back. The story is told in a simple, straightforward manner, and is a classic example of the "epistolary novel." The novel is written in the form of letters, and the characters are Pamela, Mr. B, and her friends. The novel is a masterpiece of the art of the letter, and is a classic example of the "epistolary novel." The novel is written in the form of letters, and the characters are Pamela, Mr. B, and her friends. The novel is a masterpiece of the art of the letter, and is a classic example of the "epistolary novel."

pure study.

with the was removed on her novel arisen. — Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne, delighting in broad jest and vulgar realism; but Mrs. Brooke seems not to have been influenced by the same. The novel has now mainly an antique value of "Wakely" appeared (Continued on Page 13)

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Giants and Pygmies
"French Novelists from the Revolution to Proust," by Frederick C. Green; J. M. Dent & Sons, Toronto; 354 pages; \$2.00.
By FELIX WALTER

WHEN Professor Green of the University of Toronto published his book on the French novelists from the Renaissance to the Revolution a bare two years ago, several of his critics urged him to push on his voyage of discovery through the teeming nineteenth century to the present day. The late Arnold Bennett even assured him that this task was a duty he owed to "the Imperial public".

The present volume is an answer to this exhortation and there can be no doubt that the Imperial public and more especially those members of it who wish to have their ideas on the modern French novel clarified or their interest stimulated, will follow Professor Green with grateful enthusiasm on this new journey, particularly that portion of it which covers the ground from the Revolution to the death of Balzac. Here is a literary historian who knows what French Romanticism really is and—more important still—what it is not, who comprehends the strangely languishing heart that beat beneath many a cashmere shawl or tight frock-coat a century or more ago. In spite of an unnecessary line or two of the comparative study of literature, he is fully aware of the multiple currents of cosmopolitan influence which make of that age such treacherous sailing-ground for the inexperienced literary pilot. He knows his minor novelists too, Mme. de Krüdener and Mme. de Souza, Nodder and d'Arincourt, and gives sympathetic studies of their more significant works, thus fulfilling one of the purposes of the book which is "to explain the extraordinary vogue enjoyed by writers whose works now boulder dustily in the Bibliothèque Nationale." Into this background of humbler craftsmen the more imposing figures of a Sand, a Stendhal or a Balzac fit easily and naturally, the aim evidently being to secure a proper perspective rather than to add anything to the usual estimate regarding these more experienced masters of the genre.

It is with the first signs of approaching Realism that the forest of the nineteenth century novel seems to become something of a jungle for Professor Green. Here, surely, he is on less familiar ground. It is perhaps significant that barely a third of the book is devoted to the period from 1850 to the advent of Proust and yet, with all due homage to Balzac, it is precisely during this period that the novel in France shoulders its way forward and becomes the really significant genre by sheer right of conquest. Professor Green does not seem to "like" the Realists or the Naturalists he so insistently confuses with them and with your purely subjective critic that ends the matter. His whole concept of the novel is far too restricted for this; it is far too restricted for this catholic and transitional period; it is as if one drew a chalk line down the centre of a ball-room floor and told all the dancers on the further side that they had no right to exist. On that basis he proceeds to mete out far less than justice to Flaubert, to the Goncourts, to the twenty (not twelve) novels of Zola's Rougon-Macquart fresco and exalts at the political and social preoccupations of Anatole France or M. Paul Bourget as he does



PROF. F. C. GREEN
Of the University of Toronto, author of "French Novelists from the Revolution to Proust."

earlier in his book at the "demagoguery" of George Sand's "Hyde Park manner". It is surely possible today to view this period objectively without being poisoned by the irascible incomprehension of a Brunetière or the insidious special pleading of a Léon Daudet.

Disagree as one may with Professor Green on specific regions of his field, it is impossible to resist the claim of his style and wit. True, one could sometimes wish that the latter would avoid the puckishly inconsequential as when Courbet is referred to as "an incredibly vain and mediocre artist," but happily such statements are not in any way representative. Take, for instance, the lines on one of Balzac's heroines who gives herself tuberculosis out of jealousy. "....This is done, explains Balzac, by getting into a state of perspiration and afterwards standing in a pond. Too late, of course, she discovers her mistake, but dies certain that she will be able to resume her life with both husbands in Paradise, which, like all Romantics, she regards as a place of assignation." There are equally witty passages and a particularly notable execution of Octave Feuillet which is almost the peer of Jules Lemaitre's classic ambulation of the same novelist. Professor Green's greatest gift is an ability to combine charm of manner with precise appreciation as he does in the pages on Marcel Proust which close a very readable book.

fact and will prove invaluable to the Wordsworth student. Perhaps the Annette Vallon episode has been unduly emphasized since Harper first unearthed the records. The episode had been so studiously concealed from the world, and we had so habituated ourselves to the staid and somewhat primly Puritanic Wordsworth of maturer years, that this dash of Byronism made an infectious appeal to our sense of humor. But even without this revelation we were already fortified with sufficient knowledge of Wordsworth's vehement and revolutionary youth.

It is rather de Selincourt's presentation of the earlier *Prelude* manuscript that justifies us in modifying our view of the poet; and not always to his advantage. The *Prelude* that we have known is printed from the 1839 revision. The poem itself was produced in the great creative period, and as a history of the growth of the poet's mind is a document of the utmost value. We therefore resent as an unfortunate falsification of the facts the modifications induced by the progressive stiffening of his opinions.

We note with interest that despite the slackening of his creative energy the ageing Wordsworth was still capable of judicious verbal revision, and on occasion could hit off a happy image to crown an earlier passage. The finest example of this is in the amplified reference to Newton, in the two superb closing lines being the product of his seventieth year: And from my pillow, looking forth by light Of moon or favouring stars, I could behold The antechapel where the statue stood Of Newton with his prism and silent face, The marble index of a mind for ever Voyaging through strange seas of Thought; alone.

Another instance of textual improvement I must subjoin, and with some surprise that Mr. Herford has not included it among his examples. When Wordsworth in 1804 recollected the moment that the consciousness of a high mission in life was first revealed to him he wrote the following lines which to the revising judgment of his old age seemed ineffective:

Magnificent
The morning rose, in memorable pomp
More glorious than I ever had beheld.
The sea was laughing at a distance;
all

The solid mountains were as bright
as clouds.
The substitution is as fine a justification of textual revision as our literature affords, not surpassed even by some of the verbal amendments which Keats made in his *Hyperion* manuscript. Here it is for the benefit of young poets who may wish to develop conscience in their diction:

Magnificent
The morning rose, in memorable pomp,
Glorious as e'er I had beheld—in
front,
The sea lay laughing at a distance;
near

The solid mountains shone, bright as
the clouds,
Grain-furrowed, drenched in empyrean
light;
And in the meadows and the lower
grounds
Was all the sweetness of a common
dawn—
Dews, vapours, and the melody of
birds,



WILLIAM C. WHITE
Author of "These Russians."

similitude, which at first sight would seem to make his task difficult, comes in the long run to his aid, as the virtues of each are seen to point such defects as the other possesses.

The *Knife* is a vivid and gripping story of the violent antipathies between the Orange settlers of the Donegal Lagan and the dispossessed and down-trodden natives. It also tells of the strange realignments, alliances, loyalties, produced by the ending of the English regime and the establishment of Irish autonomy; until at the close we find an Orangeman and a Fenian leader facing execution together at the hands of an Irish government.

Mr. O'Donnell has a mastery way of expressing character and emotion in action, rather than by words. The knife himself, Dr. Henry, Sam Rowan—of moon or favouring stars, I could behold The antechapel where the statue stood Of Newton with his prism and silent face, The marble index of a mind for ever Voyaging through strange seas of Thought; alone.

Return to *Evotheater* is very different—a tale replete with all the elements of stark tragedy, written in the "analytic" manner. The action in the story is so slight as to be almost negligible, while the mental processes of the characters, their memories, reflections, hopes and plans, are drawn out almost interminably. Logical, justifiable, subtle and realistic as they are, they fail both to picture the characters clearly and to excite the reader's sympathy. The tragedy of Hester Trimble — to which she contributes through her blind and pathetically unenlightened championship of that idealised, but unheroic, Othello, her father — is a terrible, even a glacial affair. Yet Mr. Macnamara succeeds, unhelpfully, in half-antagonising the reader against Hester; while her father, the dark-minded maniac with his insane and horrible purpose of self-justification, remains to the end a much too vague and unconvincing character.

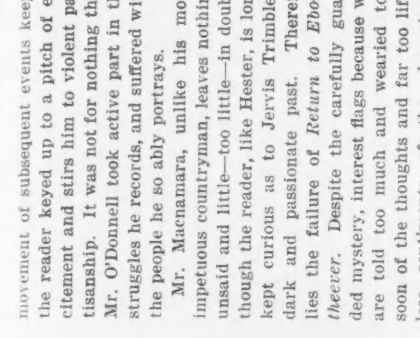
Contrasting the two books, Mr. O'Donnell's method is infinitely preferable to Mr. Macnamara's, but he is here and there so elliptical that the reader is left in some doubt to which party the speaker of the moment belongs, sometimes what he or she is talking about. Yet his sympathy is talking from the start, when the God-frey Thus, representative of the down-trodden and dispossessed natives, obtains and obstinately sticks to a foothold among the land-owning Orangemen, and bring long-standing enemies to a head; and the swift, adventurous



WILLIAM C. WHITE
Author of "These Russians."

movement of subsequent events keeps the reader keyed up to a pitch of excitement and stirs him to violent partisanship. It was not for nothing that Mr. O'Donnell took active part in the struggles he records, and suffered with the people he so ably portrays.

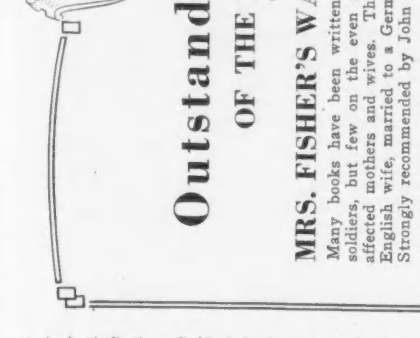
Mr. Macnamara, unlike his more impetuous countryman, leaves nothing unsaid and little—too little—in doubt, though the reader, like Hester, is long kept curious as to Jervis Trimble's dark and passionate past. Therein lies the failure of *Return to Evotheater*. Despite the carefully guarded mystery, interest flags because we are told too much and worried too soon of the thoughts and far too lifeless sentiments of the characters. Movement and action are at a premium. When they come at last, and terribly, they are half-forgotten and by far too late.



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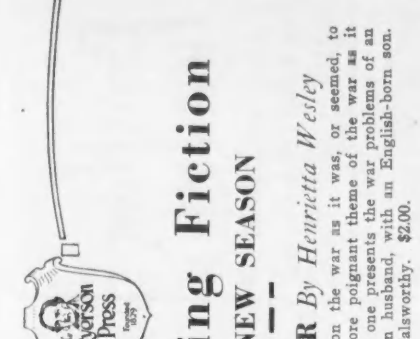
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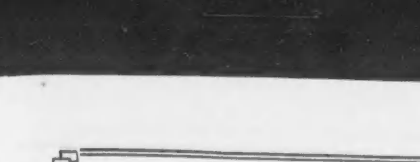
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Section II

SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY • TRAVEL • FASHION • HOMES • GARDENS

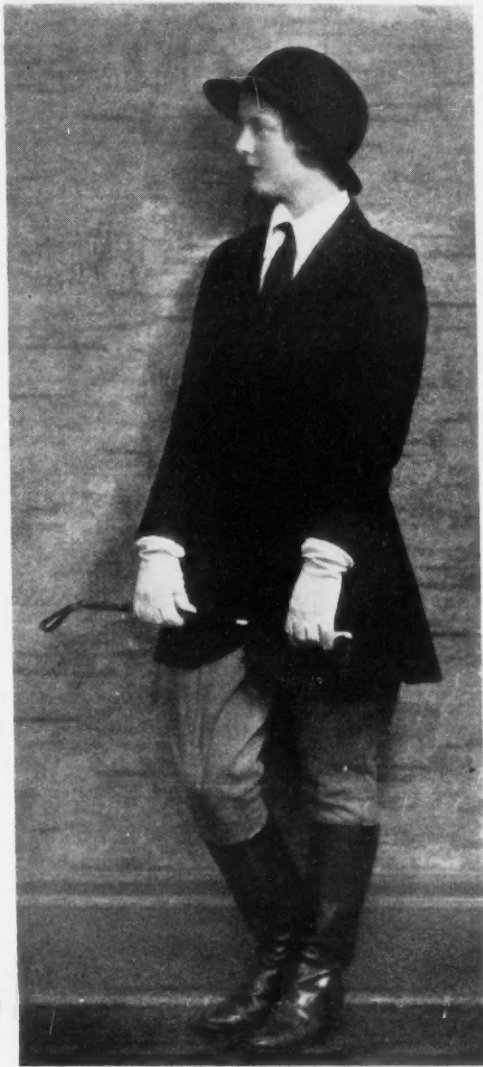
TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 11, 1931



—Photo by John Powis, Ottawa.

MISS MILDRED BENNETT, whose engagement to Major W. D. Herridge, K.C., Canadian Minister to Washington, has been announced by her brother, Premier R. W. Bennett, K.C.

Miss Mildred Bennett Engaged



MISS BETH E. KENNEDY, an accomplished young equestrienne and daughter of Mr. William W. Kennedy, M.P., and Mrs. Kennedy, Winnipeg.



—Photo by Vanderpant, Vancouver.

MRS. RUSSELL BARBER, of Vancouver, whose marriage to Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh, of Calgary, newly appointed Lt.-Governor for Alberta, takes place this month.



—Photo by Vanderpant, Vancouver.

Miss Peggy Spohn, attractive young daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Howard Spohn, of Vancouver.



—Photo by W. A. Pidduck, Toronto.

Miss Virginia Applegath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Applegath, Toronto.



—Photo by Vanderpant, Vancouver.

Mrs. William Watson Southam, of Vancouver, charming young matron.

A scene from "The Wonder Bar", a continental novelty which brings Al Jolson back to Broadway. Mr. Jolson as the cafe proprietor is seen in the foreground.

Kathleen Lowry, Anne Shoemaker, Lionel Atwill and Anthony Kemble-Cooper in the new Broadway success, "The Silent Witness".



Week-End Notes

Actor-Manager—Masculine Dress

By MARIE-CLAIRE

PROBABLY the best known actor-manager after Noel Coward, in the theatrical world of London today is Raymond Massey the Canadian. He is an extraordinarily good actor blessed with a tall slim figure and a humorous mobile face, and as a producer he has had a series of successes. His next venture is to be a London presentation of "Grand Hotel" the play from the German novel by Vicki Baum which has been the theatrical hit of the year in New York. He came out to see the

New York production not long ago, and then went back to London to collect his whole company and take them over to live for a week in the Berlin hotel which is thinly disguised in the novel under the title name. So much for atmosphere. In his opinion the New York show lost out by not stressing the size and gilded magnificence of a great modern commercial hotel. Instead of one lift for instance, he intends a block of three whose constant movement will add to the busy effect. This

is in line with the novel which constantly reiterates the idea of space and gilt grandeur. The Savoy would obviously be the Grand Hotel's London counterpart. Mr. Massey's lovely fair wife, whose stage name is Adrienne Allen is to have a part in the production. Meanwhile he is putting some of his surplus energy into making British movies, and if you feel as I do about the all-British film to date, you will agree somebody should. The picture he has just finished is a "W. and F." film version of the Sherlock Holmes story "The Speckled Band". The "stills" from it would seem to point to it being one British film we will all want to see. I hope it won't be long reaching us. Mr. Massey plays the great detective and he looks what-the-person-who-goes-to-the-theatre-with-me invariably

describes as "swell". Younger and not so limp as the Sherlocks we have known, and with none of the wearing self-consciousness of Mr. Clive Brook in the role. Athole Stewart plays Watson and looks the perfect English dumbell in the complete Harley Street outfit. Angela Baddley, one of the younger darlings of the London stage is the heroine, and Lyn Harding is also in the cast. Holmes here is alert and business like, with a suite of offices in Baker Street and a small army of typists and clerks to deal with the routine of his detective agency. O don't let us miss "The Speckled Band"!

IT SEEMS a great pity that with their positive genius for experiment and reformation the Russian Soviet does not seem to have

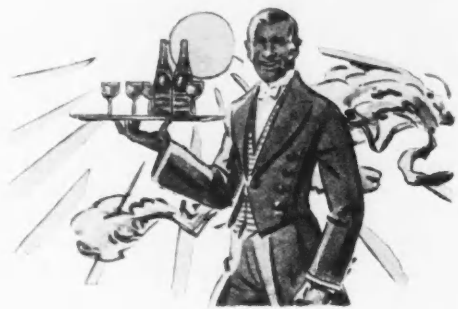
done anything towards solving evening dress wear for men. Some flippant person has said that the real difference between a man and a gentleman is his appearance in "tails". Modern masculine full dress is certainly a ridiculous costume, stiff where it should be soft, hot where it should be cool and long or short in all the wrong places. The best the Russians can do when they give a party is to announce, as they did with the invitations to a great reception at the Embassy in London a fortnight ago, that evening dress is not obligatory. This led, we are told, to many of the guests coming in mufti, only to find their host and every member of the Embassy itself in full dress, the whitest of ties and waistcoats. That kind of thing is enough to make a good Bolshevik chuck the

Soviet and go Baldwin. Otherwise the hospitality of M. and Madame Sokolnikoff compared well with that of any capitalist nation's Ambassador. Harrington House, Kensington Palace Gardens, the home of the Soviet Embassy is built for magnificent entertaining, and limitless caviare and vodka such as were served are not to be met with everywhere. Apparently a few of the ameliorations of life are retained for the sake of camaraderie.

LONDON'S Exhibition of Persian art has just closed at Burlington House after having been attended by some 259,000 people in three months. There were other things besides the beauty of the exhibits to account for the large attendance. The

(Continued on Page 37)

Into the Heart of the South



goes this fine old ginger ale

TIME FLOWS very pleasantly in the South. Behind the storeyed porticoes you hear the soft, low laughter of women. Beneath the columned doorways you meet a gracious welcome. And always in the air you breathe the fragrance of Southern cooking.

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it has won the approval of connoisseurs and the patronage of royalty—the whole world over.

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THE CHAMPAGNE OF GINGER ALES

What Paris Wears

Spring—Bathing and Sport Costumes

By SOIFFIELD

Paris, March 25.

THE past few days have been a veritable orgy of warm spring sunshine, everyone who can has taken advantage of it and the Boulevards and cafe terraces have been as animated as a day in June. I passed through the lovely flower market which lines one side of the Madeleine Church, and every herald of spring seemed to be there from the 'pussy-willow' to the humble Lent lily which grows in such masses in the woods round Paris.

All this 'spring-stuff' without actually appearing to do so is having a wonderful reaction on jaded folk who had become depressed by the dreadful 'crise' which has stricken Paris all this winter like a plague. They are throwing off their pessimism and deciding that after all a bright spring day does demand something better than a shabby winter coat or hat even if it does mean going without new plumbing in the bathroom for the time being.

So I felt no end cheered when I started the afternoon by a visit to Molyneux and found his delightful soft grey salons filled with a chic crowd all bent on choosing something in the tailleur or coat dress line to be delivered as quickly as possible so that they could wear it before it becomes bitterly cold again as it so often does in Paris.

MOLYNEUX loves black and white almost as much as Lanvin loves tinsel, so that practically every suit was a black one, not that they did not all look quite different as the materials used are so variegated. Dull black tweed from Rodier is a great favourite, it is rough-looking and loose of texture and ideal for a comfy short coat with simple skirt. Then all manner of kinds of black jersey have come under the Molyneux condescension for smart spring wear. Some of the coats are made sack ways and three quarter in length, with good sensible cross overs, while lightweight closely woven jersey blouses, a black hat with a white quill stuck in it just where you did not expect to see it with white suede gauntlet gloves pulled well over the cuffs, carry out ensembles which can only be described as 'just Molyneux.'

ANOTHER thing I like about this house is the freshness which makes every afternoon dress look as if it belonged to the smartest garden party that one could wish to go to. The lines are always delightful and there is never too much of anything that could possibly mar or make a dress look fussy.

From Molyneux I sauntered to Worth via the rue St. Honore and

the Place Vendome to be greeted by a really smart crowd on the rue de la Paix. It really is to be a tailored spring. Every smart woman was wearing a suit of some kind usually a short coated one and very often double breasted at that while fur ties are still much more popular than the fox stole of the past few seasons.

I ARRIVED at Worth's in time to see the evening dresses and as I haven't had an opportunity of looking at them until now I was most anxious to see with my own eyes the stockingless mannequins wearing high heeled sandals, with their toe nails as bright a pink as the nails on their hands.

And it is so too, and what is more strange it doesn't look nearly as barbaric as it sounds, but whether this summer will see women at smart gatherings with their toes peeping from intriguing looking sandals and varnished to match their dress I do not know.

Pretty feet are usually so because they are well sheaved and well shod, but unless the 'pedicures' are going to develop a new art and produce pretty bare feet this summer many women I am certain will still stick to their stockings.

TALKING of passing fads I feel that this summer will see the passing of the evening pyjama. It has had a charming vogue in the salons of the dressmakers but mondaine as I am I yet dislike to see a woman wear this particular type of garment on the street.

IT SEEMS strange to write of happy sunny bathing days quite so soon, but the fact is that we have just had an excellent opportunity in Paris to see what the bathing belle is going to wear this summer.

I of course have seen sundry beach ensembles in all the collections that I have reviewed since the end of January but at the wonderful new swimming pool which has just been opened on the rue Blomet here, Jane Regny was undoubtedly the star turn at the inaugural ceremony the other afternoon.

Her reputation for amusing, simple and such wearable sports clothes is daily growing so that it was not surprising that practically every number was wildly applauded as mannequin after mannequin appeared, to show off (under artificial sunshine) her very latest yachting suits, beach pyjamas and swimming suits.

Having started out by mentioning this wonderful new swimming pool, I should add that its main charm is that the water is naturally warm, and that the bath is fed from a warm spring that

smart roman ladies cultivated many moons ago.

Unshrinkable wool jersey or else hand-knitted wool seem to be the most popular material for swimming suits, these are often made in several colours, contrasts that blend just a very little give preference to tones of the same shade.

Beach ensembles shown on this occasion by Jane Regny had the same contrast effects, and blue woollen material trousers made full in the leg and split coyly to the knee had contrasting jackets in blue or white linen, or bright red, yellow or green shantung, while underneath these top coverings a gay bathing suit would peep out vieing and contrasting all at the same time with the general ensemble.

I DO not think that I have mentioned the possibility of a return of the once so fashionable 'robe-manteau' or coat dress, but at the present time there is a distinct revival for spring wear of a coat that is sufficiently a dress so that it can be worn with nothing but a slip underneath.

The only advantages that I can see about a garment of this description is that if you are going out in the morning and remaining out to attend a smart but informal luncheon in a restaurant it is often very convenient to have a dress of this nature as it looks all right for street wear, and not too bulky or over dressed to sit at table in.

The principle of the new coat dress is essentially a garment in some light weight woollen or serge material that crosses well over coatwise and ties or buckles at the side.

Most of the charming models that I have seen have been in black navy or very dark nigger

and the neck line has been invariably outlined in some kind of summerish looking fur, summer or winter ermine or nutria.

I feel sure that I am the only person in Paris who has not seen Mr. Charles Chaplin as yet, and although I was invited to attend the gala given at the Ritz on Sunday night (not in his honour but as a thirtieth birthday party of the well known hotel on the Place Vendome) I was unable to do so owing to a slight tendency to toy with the much too fashionable 'flue'. But I hear that as a birthday party it was perhaps one of the most successful that have ever been given. All Paris was there (except of course her 'flu victims) and if a stranger had strayed into the restaurant without knowing what was in progress he would have imagined that the occasion was a black and white ball, as practically every woman present wore black or white.

Maid (rushing into room)—
"Brandy, quick!"
Mistress (giving brandy)—
"What is the matter?"
Maid—"Brandy."
Mistress (after fourth brandy)—
"What is the matter?"
Maid—"Ah, now I have recovered from the shock."
Mistress—"What shock?"
Maid—"I broke your best Chinese vase."—Ulk (Germany).

A young Swede appeared at the county judge's office and asked for a license.

"What kind of a license?" asked the judge. "A hunting license?"
"No," was the answer. "Aye tank aye bane hunting long enough. Aye want marriage license."—The New York Freeman's Journal.

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Mrs. Morris, the Salon's Beauty Consultant will supply further detailed information.

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Three Important Steps

By ISABEL MORGAN

THE tell-tale lines that make their appearance in the thirties, and as early sometimes as the middle twenties, are not laughing matters. Perhaps they are, of course, if you must be literal-minded. But, to return to the matter of these marks of fleeting time, the forties, fifties and sixties are militant in the battle of defeating the signs of wear and tear on the complexion. In fact, everyone except the teens and early twenties should have marshalled their forces. And even they should take steps to preserve that lovely dewiness of complexion that usually is regarded as the prerogative of youth.

But to come back to the serious matter of lines, and the other blemishes that one must be on guard against.

There are three things that should never be forgotten in the care of the skin—whether you care for your skin yourself or have others attend to it for you. First, it must have constant and thorough cleansing. Second, it must be nourished and kept soft and pliable. Third, it must be stimulated.

First, cleansing. You have a choice of many different methods. There is soap-and-water; cleansing cream or liquid cleanser.

Soap and water is an excellent method for the skin that is inclined to have overactive glands that produce an unpleasant shine upon the face. Cleansing cream is particularly excellent for the average and dry skins since besides cleansing,

the cream has an emollient effect. The third method is helpful for the skin with overworked pores.

The importance of perfect cleansing of the skin cannot be over-emphasized since there are so many of us who are inclined to overlook this very important point. Whether yours is the soap-and-water, cream or liquid cleanser method, do it thoroughly and repeatedly until there are no traces of soil.

The next step in the beauty

the wrinkle or caring for the skin, I shall be pleased to send you a copy of a list I have prepared. Besides giving their names and prices, it will give addresses from which they may be ordered if they are not obtainable in your vicinity. Please enclose a stamped and self-addressed envelope with your request. Address Isabel Morgan, SATURDAY NIGHT, 73 Richmond Street, West, Toronto.

DRESSING TABLE

A BRACELET which is even more unusual than many of the fascinating pieces of jewellery that Chanel has done before, now is being sponsored by her. It's a



ROY MELROSE WEAVER
Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Weaver, Toronto.

regime of the woman who takes her good looks seriously, is nourishment of the skin.

This is effected by means of rich heavy creams that penetrate way down into the skin structure. It is at this period that there comes an excellent opportunity for the massage part of the treatment. Smooth the cream on gently and put it in around the eyes. Then seek to work it into the skin by means of an upward, and slightly outward, motion of the hand. The skin should never be handled roughly but in a most careful manner.

There are a number of excellent preparations for this part of the care of the skin, which I am unable to give here, except as stated below. These are the things that help to keep the skin smooth and well-filled out.

Then we come to the stimulating or circulation part of the treatment. This will include lotions or preparations that whip up the blood and send it hurrying along. It also will assist in refining the texture of the skin and tightening it. It will be observed that this part of the treatment is particularly interesting where skins are beginning to show signs of becoming flabby or relaxed.

These are the three most important steps of every method of caring for the skin.

If you care to have a list of various preparations used in combating

wide cork bangle bracelet saturated with various perfumes. Some of the bracelets are perfumed with two of Chanel's own perfumes. They are said to be powerful and retain their odor indefinitely. In some quarters they are considered rather swish with tweeds for sport.

And speaking of perfumes, I must share a most pleasurable discovery that I made recently. It really is a lotion, but is so concentrated it may very easily be employed as a perfume.

In order not to keep you in suspense any longer, it is a genuine fruit odor—something quite new and altogether lovely. A slight odor of it brings up visions of all the orange and lemon groves one ever walked through and enjoyed. One gets the tangy, slightly acid and yet sweet odor of the lemon and the orange as well as many other fruits as she tries in vain to separate them all into their proper categories. Something, by the way, which it is bafflingly impossible to do. All of which makes the odor even more intriguing.

Possibilities in this, one would say for sports wear, or warm summer evenings when one affects the new cotton evening frocks.

Mrs. Newlywed—"I'm sorry, dear, but dinner is a little burnt to-night."

Mr. Newlywed—"What? Did they have a fire at the delicatessen to-day?"

RESTORING the SKIN to Whiteness



VENETIAN ANTI-BROWN SPOT OINTMENT
A creamy, tingling ointment which stimulates the circulation . . . \$2.50, \$5.

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A rich cream that is indispensable for a thin or middle-aged skin . . . \$1, \$1.75, \$2.75, \$4.25.

VENETIAN MUSCLE OIL
A penetrating oil to tone and invigorate flabby tissues . . . \$1, \$2.50, \$4.

VENETIAN BLEACHING CREAM
A mild bleach and a soothing, emollient cream in one . . . \$1.25.

ARDENA BLEACH CREAM
To diminish or remove discolorations from the face, neck and hands . . . \$1.50.

ARDENA VELVA CREAM
A delicate cream that smooths and refines without fattening . . . \$1, \$2, \$3, \$6.

VENETIAN ARDEN MASQUE
A wonderful corrective which purifies and awakens the skin . . . \$5.

AN INDISPENSABLE preparation for lightening the skin is Anti-Brown Spot Ointment. Before applying the ointment, cleanse and tone the skin according to directions I have given you in earlier lessons.

Next coat the skin with a protective layer of Orange Skin Food. Then, using the fingers, smooth the Anti-Brown Spot Ointment over the area to be bleached, keeping well away from the eyes and lips. Almost immediately you will feel a prickling sensation indicating the activity of the preparation. Leave the ointment on from three to five minutes, depending on the sensitiveness of the skin. Remove with liberal applications of Muscle Oil.

Another treatment which I have prepared for home use is my Venetian Masque, which brings up the blood to purify the skin and lighten it. It is an excellent year-round treatment for keeping the skin clear and fine-textured.

For an intensive bleaching treatment you should also use one of my special bleaching preparations nightly. Venetian Bleaching Cream is a mild preparation which should be smoothed well into the skin after it has been cleansed at night, and left on. A stronger preparation is Ardena Bleach Cream. Do not rub this into the skin, but smooth it lightly over spots and dark places.

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FOR AFTERNOON

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KEEP YOUNG
Many Flowers Cold Cream Soap
10c
that nourishes and cleanses your skin, keeping it FIRM YOUNG and BEAUTIFUL
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WEEK-END NOTES

(Continued from Page 34)
"invisible ray" for instance, installed to protect the priceless jewels from thieves, was tested and approved by hundreds of curious and unbelieving citizens who deliberately put their hands over the protected cases and so set bells ringing, gongs sounding, and doors closing all over the building. In fact it kept the attendant police busy keeping the exhibition open until visitors finally became convinced that the thing really worked. It is interesting to see an emerald or a ruby as big as a hen's egg (which one could) and some of the cases must have made the onlooker feel like Aladdin, but how much more exciting to feel like an Edgar Wallace hero mixed up with invisible rays!

The day before the Exhibition closed a quaint party took place which "in spite of the coldness of the day" was attended by 370 special guests who voted it a great success. These were members of the public who had attended the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park in 1851. "Bath chairs" we are told "were available for those who had intimated in advance that they would require them". The 370 guests were of course necessarily all over 80, even those who confessed to very foggy memories of the Exhibition, to which they were taken as infants in long dresses, but one gallant old lady announced she had been "a great girl of fifteen!" A Mrs. Siegle of Tulsa Hill declared she was the first baby admitted, while a Mrs. K. R. Mortimer of Hove laid claim to fame as "the baby who was lost at the Exhibition". One old gentleman surprisingly enough explained that he was the prize baby exhibited there. It must be difficult to regard a prize baby of over 80 without experiencing a rush of sympathy for Marie Stopes. Other interesting facts brought to light were that during the exhibition 934,691 bath buns were eaten, and a million bottles of mineral water drunk. Surely this bears comparison even with our consumption of hot dogs and pop.
The vitality of Exhibition hounds such as these has always been an amazement to some of us, whom one visit to Wembley, the



Dora and Geraldine Cornell, grandchildren of Mrs. J. H. Cunningham, Toronto.
—Photo by Ashley & Crippen.

Central Canada Exhibition, or even the Royal Winter Fair does in for a week. Looking back on it this person is not at all sure the lowering of vitality to which her physician attributes this flu and general depression is not attributable largely to one terrible day last September spent during the Toronto Exhibition with two small boys. Perhaps you do not know that there were 38 different games of skill and chance on the Midway last year apart from five wild west shows, three negro revues, several "wonders of the deep" the fat lady and the sword swallower ("and you promised we could do everything"). Nor perhaps do you remember, as we do, that the building where the aeroplanes are is (roughly) five hard gravelled miles from the one where the lovely little trains go

through tunnels and the real badgers chase each other in and out of caves? Fifty years hence we feel certain we shall "intimate in advance that a bath chair will be required."

IN VIEWING the model clothes chosen by their Canadian buyers in Paris for the retailers here it is interesting to note how many of them are from Vionnet. All the better shops can, and are proud to show you models from this designer. The supply must be built on a demand which speaks highly for Canadian women's taste in dress. "For Madeleine Vionnet," writes a foreign correspondent, "fashion as it is commonly understood, does not exist". She makes dresses for the few who can afford her prices, and who are of sufficient personality to approve and deserve her clothes. In style Vionnet is supremely simple and the lines of her clothes follow natural curves. She uses always beautiful soft materials and disdains the idea of particular materials for particular seasons. That the simplicity of her effect is often achieved by great intricacy of cut is only one of the interesting points about her clothes, and one which makes them very nearly impossible to copy. Many of her diagonal panels and the godets which lend movement to her skirts are inset with fine handwork like hemstitching. There are no pleats anywhere, and scarcely any flounces. Her evening dresses remain longer than those of any house in Paris.

Draped necklines, sleeves cut in one with the shoulder and falling long and loose or tying closely at the wrist, sometimes no sleeves at all, fitted waists, full skirts flowing from fitted hips by means of godets or angular cutting—all these are characteristic of Vionnet's present manner. She loves white, cool greys, and dusty pastels, and the patterns of her printed muslins and crepes are small and quiet. Several costumes in which coat and skirt differ in material and colour are her sole contribution to present popular taste.

To mark a high waistline she attaches a bolero of white ermine cut to sharp points at the edge, on a black coat which reaches the hem of the dress. This same high waistline is on several jacket suits. The skirt of the dress is carried above the natural waistline on the blouse of different material with a crossover line fastening with three buttons above the one on the top of the skirt. Over this goes a short, fitting bolero, and about the throat is knotted a little scarf with the ends loosely tucked in. White dresses of woolen or silk crepe have hand fagotted sections forming triangles or diagonal stripes, simple cowl necklines, loose long sleeves, and black or bright coloured narrow belts. Over this may be a coloured velvet wrap, half jacket cape. Chiffon dresses have floating capes, or scarfs of contrasting colour draped on one side and knotted at the waistline to fall down the skirt.

To have Madeleine Vionnet interested enough to wish to dress her, and to have capital enough to let her do it, is said to be many a Parisienne's idea of bliss. It has its points.



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SANSHEEN* HOSIERY

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Chiffon	Extra fine gauge Chiffon
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Celery that has given up the ghost, so to speak, stands up like a Grenadier after a sojourn in the cold-moist magic of the Hydrator!

Lettuce that has lain down to die comes from its dewy, frosty depths crisp and succulent and newly inviting!

In the Frigidaire Hydrator all sorts of fruits and vegetables and salad greens find and keep just-out-of-the-garden freshness.

In most Frigidaire models the Hydrator is conveniently suspended so that food may be stored under and around it—it occupies that just-under-the-shelf space that is usually wasted.

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

THEIR Excellencies, Lord and Lady Bessborough, have arrived! Canada curtsied to them from Halifax to Ottawa and we west of the Capital warmly welcomed them in unison as our thoughts winged to them like a million circling aeroplanes in great greeting from the air. Such a salute of honor and homage by an invisible host could not fail to be felt by such a gallant couple as our new Governor-General and his wife who are eager to know the Dominion which responds as eagerly in wishing to know them. We heard from London that to know them is to love them—we heard from Halifax of the delightful impression they made there—and as one woman to another Miss Mildred Bennett personally tells me that their charm is spontaneous, that they exceed the most glowing tributes that preceded them and that they have instantly won all hearts.

Miss Bennett's marriage to Major Herridge will take place very quietly on April 14th in Chalmers Church, Ottawa, after which the Prime Minister will give a reception before the bride and groom leave for abroad.

As an intimate friend of the bride-to-be so many true tributes could fall from my pen like petals to pave a path of roses years long, if one were not reticent about friendship! Flowers and friendship have ever attended Mildred. I remember the last time she was informally in Toronto—her rooms at the Royal York were so banked with flowers and friendly messages that we could scarcely turn. It will be interesting to see what flowers she will carry at her wedding but I shall not divulge any of her plans except that she is not wearing a white wedding dress.

Interesting, too, it will be to hear the details of the menage when the new Minister to Washington and his bride are installed. The Prince de Ligne, who was a Belgian Ambassador, told me that the livery of the servants at the Legation was one of the smartest in Washington and he is fastidious about such things... however now we may expect it to become "the" smartest!

Another thrilling wedding which will take place quietly this month has international importance as it links a Toronto girl to the royal tradition of France. Pretty Marie Hime is to marry Count Walter Bieniewski, of Chateau Usnarz, Poland, whose great, great, great grandmother was the daughter of the Polish King, Stanislas Leszczynski, and marrying Louis XV, became Queen of France—though, poor thing, she did have to compete with the beautiful wiles of Madame Pompadour! Marie tells me that Count Walter's own mother, whose ancestral home is the Chateau Lednoga, was a famous beauty in her day. She and a younger son live in Poland.

To-day comes a packet of news from abroad—tempting scenes of sunny olive-slopes and azure sea at

Cannes upon which Canadians have descended in a social whirl. The youngest Barry Hayes girl, Mrs. d'Udy, is occupying the villa which belongs to Princess Alice. The Bob McCulloughs of Galt, the Hal. Oslers of Toronto, Mildred Brock and Mrs. Ted Coke and those two honeymooning couples—the Douglas Clarkes and the Eric Clarkes (Mrs. Lionel Clarke's two sons and their wives) are all there. Nothing seems too good to be true when friends remember and send you bits of their travels such as the sip of Madeira, scented with freesia, that I had sent too. Mrs. P. C. Larkin and Aileen, who are now in London at the Ritz, sail for home on the 24th after having spent the winter in Madeira.

And Prince Bernadotte—no less than a royal prince for he is brother of the King of Sweden—is interesting himself in Canada, for when he and his wife and daughter were having tea recently with a friend of mine in Portofino, Italy, he showed his keenness for Canadian politics by voicing his great admiration for Mr. Bennett!

Spring, so sweet and clean, is the loveliest season of the year and society seems but incidental in the workings of a world where trilliums peep in purity and the trill of a bird for mirth is more tuneful than incessant chatter. In the quiet of Holy Week—and there are still

some people who observe it—one pondered on the hush that held the social world like that deep stillness of moments before dawn. These pools of silences are not heedlessly given us—life's ripples wave away and in the clarity of reflection one tries to understand the better. Some find this the case—others call it just a breathing space—but however one regard it, an interlude is exquisitely refreshing.

From this fastness of interlude the social world emerges with all things glorified—clothes, contours and cosmetics—and the landscape is brightened accordingly. But the impetus for personages to gather in ecstacy has only gathered momentum with the arrival of Their Excellencies and except for the dinner given by the Prime Minister on the 8th when Privy Counsellors and their wives were invited to meet Lord and Lady Bessborough, society columns so far are staccato only with paragraphs of personalities.

Mrs. W. D. Ross' reception on the 14th for the English headmistresses promises to be quite a feast of reason as well as one of the first large functions of the Spring. Dame Meriel Talbot, who heads the English party, I met in London and she is a most interesting woman whose interests are legion, especially with the Overseas League. Another ardent imperialist who is holidaying here now is Dr. Lemieux, agent-general for Quebec in London. I cannot write highly enough of the distinction with which he fills this position to the benefit of Quebec's position abroad.

Valerie French is a granddaughter of the late Sir John French, later first Lord Ypres, who commanded the first British army in France. Lord Ypres lives in a Christopher Wren house in Hampton Court grounds, where he paints charming water-colors which, he once told me, he wished were Rocky Mountain scenes—a subject he hopes to do shortly.

Mountains have nothing to do with Ellen Ballon, the petite Mont-realer, except that both her skill and accomplishments are immense. (She has played with terrific success in most of the important concert halls of Europe as well as before royalty.) But Ellen Ballon (who perhaps you remember had organized a gift to McGill University from Canadian residents in the U.S.A., which its sculptor, Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, was prevented from unveiling owing to the death of her husband) is an intimate friend of Mrs. Alfred Bossom of London, whose husband is the architect of many of New York's mountainous skyscrapers.

I think the whole artistic and social world (Mrs. Bossom frequently entertains royalty) will be



MISS BARBARA TWIGG
Debutante daughter of Mr. H. Despard Twigg, M.L.A., of Victoria, B.C., and Mrs. Twigg. She has returned to her home after spending the past two years in England and Paris.

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Former Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia sailing for Bermuda with Miss Lucile Douglas, on board Duchess of York.

alert to hear that Mrs. Bossom is the unnamed purchaser of Epstein's *Genesis* which has created a furore in England as the maligner of motherhood. And it is to be placed in her charming little garden, which will make it not only stand outside the world-worn windows of the adjoining Carlton Club—shades of the dandies of the Conservative party!—but it will be shared by the royal owner of Marlborough House!

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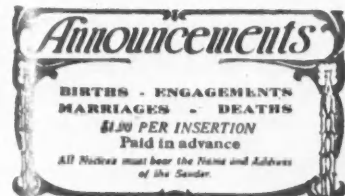
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ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dillon Weekes, Sheridan Street, Brantford, announce the engagement of their younger daughter, Mary Bell Magdalene, B.H. Sc., to Mr. Charles Scovell Miller, only son of Mrs. Miller and the late Henry Miller, C.I.E., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England. The marriage will take place early in June.

The engagement is announced of Pauline Rothesay, only daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Richard Croighton and of Mrs. Croighton, of Saskatoon, to Dr. L. Duncan Croll, son of Dr. and Mrs. Andrew Croll, also of Saskatoon. The marriage will take place on May 15, at St. John's Cathedral, in Saskatoon.

There's a notable fam'ly called Stein,
There's Gertrude, there's Ep—,
and there's Ein—,
Gert's writings are punk,
Ep's statues are junk.
Can't make head or tail out of Ein—,
—Boston Transcript.

The drawing room in the Speakers' apartment in the Ontario Parliament Buildings was the setting for an informal gathering when a number of the Members and their wives dropped in for a quiet chat and a cup of tea to say *au revoir* following the prorogation of Parliament. Mrs. Kidd was gowned and gracious in a figured green and black crepe de chine and Mrs. Joseph presided at the tea table which was pretty with Spring flowers.

At the Riverside Golf and Country Club, Saint John, N.B., Mrs. Victor D. Davidson entertained very delightfully at luncheon in honour of Miss Edythe White, whose wedding took place in St. John's (Stone) Church, April 11. Tulips, narcissi and other gaily coloured spring flowers ornamented the beautifully appointed table where covers were laid for 15.

Engagements—matrimonial not social—are as prevalent as Spring tonic and now engagement presents are taking on the three-cornered aspect of the human triangle. A little previous, n'est-ce pas? But in this case the third party is not guilty of any greater misdemeanor than that of being the innocent introducer of the happy couple.

Lord Brougham, who is to marry Valerie French this month, has started this new fashion. He has presented a diamond brooch as a thank-offering to the friend who introduced him!

Miss Judy Moss, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moss, of Winnipeg, is another clever amateur—on the dancing stage—so I hear. One of Winnipeg's smartest dinner-dances was given at the Manitoba Club by Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Baker for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Baker and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Higgins, of Minneapolis. Mrs. Higgins, before her marriage, was Elizabeth Burroughs—one of the most popular of Winnipeg's younger set.

Mrs. Keith Gordon, of Montreal, has also been the raison d'être of many informal parties while the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Walter Little, and a flying visitor (literally) was Major Geoffrey O'Brien, of Toronto. He was making his second trans-continental flight and I hear that seldom has Winnipeg society been so thrilled or so often up in air as when that Puss Moth took off!

MRS. George Black, wife of the Speaker of the House of Commons, gave a tea in honour of the wives of Members of Parliament, in the Speakers' Chambers, Ottawa. The hostess looked charming in a black crepe gown with black lace hat. Pretty spring flowers were used effectively throughout the suite and on the long tea-table. A



MISS MARGUERITE CHARLEBOIS
Debutante daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charlebois, Ottawa.

—Photograph by Paul Horsdal.



MISS GRACE WALLBRIDGE
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Wallbridge, Vancouver.
—Photo by Vanderpant.

number of the Members dropped in to chat and enjoy a cup of tea.

A most unique table arrangement was the *chef d'oeuvre* of the dinner given by the Saint John Women's Canadian Club at the Admiral Beatty Hotel in honour of His Excellency the Hon. Iyemasa Tokugawa, Japanese Minister to Canada. The table, which formed a rectangle, was arranged in sunken garden effect, the centre opening being a veritable bower of blossom and foliage from the midst of which several golden-throated canaries sang prettily. The green of graceful palms and ferns formed a delightful setting for the vivid rose of azalea plants and the white and pink of spiraea and hyacinths, while silver bowls or daffodils, rose tulips, and white irises placed along the table's inner edge blended into the background. Myriad pastel shaded tapers in antique silver candlesticks and dainty floral place-cards completed a most artistic table decoration.

Mrs. F. Atherton Smith, president of the Club, presided. A few of the guests were His Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, Premier Baxter and Mrs. Baxter, Mr. Justice Byrne and Mrs. Byrne, Dr. J. V. and Mrs. Anglin, Hon. Dr. Murray MacLaren, Mrs. Leonard Tilley, Mr. J. G. Harrison, Mr. Richard O'Brien and many others.

His Excellency, the Hon. Iyemasa Tokugawa, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., Japanese Minister to Canada, was the guest of honour at a largely attended "At Home" given by Hon. Hugh Havelock McLean, K.C., Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, at "The Grove," Rothesay, N.B. Receiving with the Lieut.-Governor and His Excellency was Mrs. H. N. Stetson, who was wearing a smart gown of black georgette with collar of real lace and a corsage of orchids.

The spacious rooms were adorned with fragrant pink roses and white iris. In the dining room the handsomely appointed tea table was centred with Ophelia roses and presided over by Mrs. Walter White, Mrs. Walter Allison, Mrs. Hugh Mackay and Mrs. Leonard Tilley. Among the assistants were Miss Beryl Mullin, the Misses Edythe and Constance White, Miss Elizabeth Morton and Miss Margaret Tilley.

Miss Bice Clegg, of Vancouver, B.C., was a much feted bride-to-be before her marriage which took place on Easter Monday. Mrs. Gordon Letson, Miss Ruth Fraser, Mr. Arthur Lord and Mrs. John Oliver were tea hostesses; Mrs. R. W. Brock and Mrs. Goodwin Gibson gave charming luncheon parties; Mrs. W. C. Woodward, Mrs. Kenneth Bagshaw and Miss Fanta Tait were bridge hostesses and a dinner party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Jock Clyde for Miss Clegg and her fiancé.

ENTERTAINING in compliment to her daughter, Miss Thelma Wharton, whose marriage to Mr. T. W. West, of San Diego, will take place quietly in Coronado, Cal., the middle of April, Mrs. J. H. Wharton gave a trousseau tea at her home, 2415 West Tenth, Vancouver, B.C. Pink carnations and daffodils were used in profusion throughout the rooms, while white satin streamers, wedding bells and a miniature bride completed the

decorations in the trousseau rooms. The tea table, covered with a pink cloth, was centred with a silver basket of pink carnations and lighted with matching tapers in silver sconces. Miss Beryl Hoeffler and Miss Evelyn Williams were in charge of the trousseau.

Miss Joan Creer, Mrs. Raymond Shakespeare and Miss Diana Porteous, of Vancouver, B.C., were hostesses at a farewell tea to Miss Aileen Hopkins who is leaving shortly on a three months' visit to England and the Continent. Mrs. A. D. Creer and Mrs. Hopkins presided at the urns and those assist-

(Continued on Page 42)



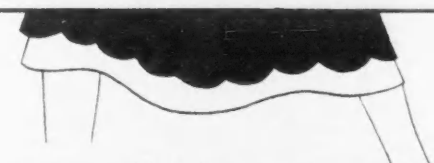
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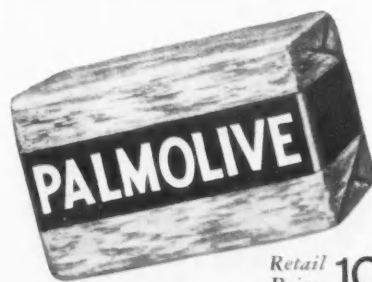
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Exterior of the residence of F. W. Kerr, Toronto. Henry J. Burden and G. Roper Gouinlock, Architects, Toronto.

CANADIAN HOUSE PLANS No. 6---A City Property Development

HENRY J. BURDEN and G. ROPER GOUINLOCK, ARCHITECTS, TORONTO

THE residence of Mr. F. W. Kerr is situated on the corner of Elm Avenue and South Drive. The interior is a direct reflection of the exterior and at no point is the orientation of the house pro-

As will be seen from the accompanying plan, the property is of an irregular shape, lending itself to unusual and interesting possibilities in development, more so than the ordinary rectangular city lot. The property has a frontage of 208 feet on South Drive, and while it has a frontage on Elm Avenue of 133 feet, it tapers at the north end to only 40 feet.

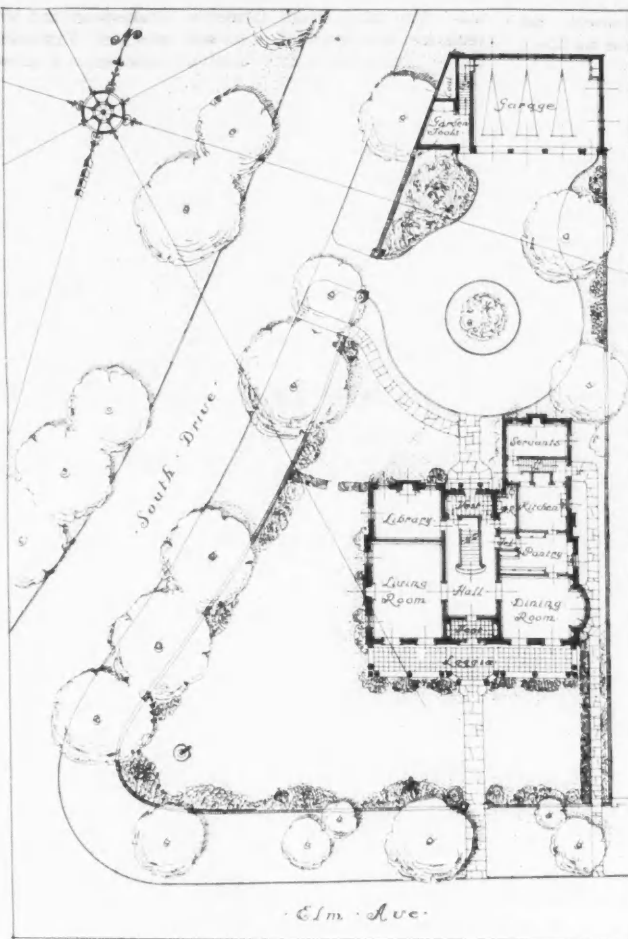
Because of the very fine old elm and maple trees which the property contained, every effort was made to so arrange the house and garage to preserve them in their natural beauty. Today these trees lend considerable dignity to the setting.

The southern frontage being most desirable for the garden, and also for the location of the principal rooms of the house, it was evident that the house should be located about the centre of the property, separating the garden from the entrance court. The logical location for the garage then was across the narrow end of the lot at the north extremity of the property.

In view of the corner location, and in order to obtain privacy for the garden, the entire property is enclosed by a garden wall, providing that seclusion from the outside world which is such a charming feature of the English home. This wall also provides an interesting background for the beautifully laid out and planted serpentine border.

The exterior follows closely the traditional lines of the Georgian style, employing in its composition those elements which make for quiet dignity and restraint. It may be well to note here the unity of

design which exists between the residence, garage and garden wall. around the garden front is simply an indication of what occurs inside. The orientation of the house pro-



there any evidence of forcing the one to suit the other. In fact what

vides for the maximum of sunlight in all the principal rooms. The house is of the typically English through hall type, the hall extending from the court entrance directly to the garden loggia, which extends across the entire south front, overlooking and enjoying the privacy of the walled garden. Opening from the main hall to the south east is the dining room in which is an interesting circular bay window. To the south west and west are the living room and library.

THE downstairs rooms throughout have panelled wainscoting concealing the radiation, deeply recessed and panelled window reveals, enriched plaster cornices and walls finished in colors of soft tones. The mahogany doors are enhanced by the carved frieze and cornice over. Immediately inside the court entrance vestibule, are located wash room, coat room and telephone room, through which access is gained to the service wing. In this wing is a commodious butler's pantry, kitchen and servants' sitting room with fireplace. In the hall an interesting stair of mahogany treads and handrail with white risers and turned balusters, leads to the bedroom floor. The stair landing over the court entrance and the upper hall are lighted by a Palladian window of very pleasing proportions. The second floor provides a number of commodious bedrooms, bathrooms and dressing rooms.

It is interesting to note that this development won a first award at the Architects' Exhibition of 1929.



A successful interpretation of the Palladian motif in conjunction with the entrance to the residence of Mr. F. W. Kerr.

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PASTE and LIQUID

The Small Garden

It Specializes in Charming Detail.

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

IT IS one of the most delightful compensations to the average ardent gardener that whereas extensive grounds are gorgeous to contemplate—it is the intimacy of the small garden which enchants with happiness. The practical gardener developing his few hundred square feet of land—or less—knows no boundary of restraint because the small garden offers an extensive variety of interest on a miniature scale—without the heavier taxation of responsibility.

In fact, it is the average-sized garden—the ordinary common-garden—variety that we accept as beneath our artistic endeavours—which might be the biggest medium for expressing the art of gardening. To create a pleasure of real pleasure within a small area . . . to design a plan of real merit on a minute scale . . . to incorporate a diverting liveliness into a measured decorative scheme, would spur the ingenuity of the most imaginative. Therefore there

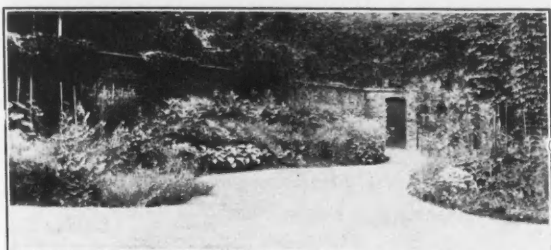
need be nothing commonplace to the small garden—rather should it prove a little earthly paradise whereby man may cherish the happiness of Maeterlinck's Easter message in "The Bluebird"—There are no dead!

Few of my Gardens of Remembrance offer so many inspiring suggestions in the choice of useful and suitable features as does that entrancing garden of Court Farm—the Cotswold home of Mary Anderson. Curiously enough, this genuine Tudor house—a charming place of mellowed stone and black oak—which originally was two farmhouses now joined by a music room of Tudor reproduction, is in a tiny village named Broadway. But the only stars there are those that twinkle above the laughing Cotswold hills! For the beautiful Mary Anderson of Broadway, New York, is now Madame de Navarro of Broadway, England, though she

of crimson geraniums (geraniums de luxe, to be sure) are attainable and suitable for the role they play. Such a terrace is indeed a medium for entertaining—a nook for tea or after-dinner coffee!

The vista across the croquet lawn is vibrant with colour of such original expression that one yearns to see it live again. A great hearty border of crimson and yellow tuberous begonias massed with blue lobelia, is edged with box adjoining the courtyard (these begonias must be used more in Canada where—as at Mrs. Walter Massey's in Dentonia Park—they thrive in part shade) and supported by a stone wall a diverting variation in level is attained—providing a reason for steps which are always an interesting garden feature.

Marigolds girdle the gray stone foundation of the house walls, which break into an ornamental



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"Court Farm", the quaint Cotswold home of Madame de Navarro who was the famous stage star, Mary Anderson.

is still deluged with flowers—but from her own garden!

The flagged terrace off the garden entrance is a most desirable and decorative adjunct for all small gardens. Court Farm could not be called such in Canadian parlance, but as one browsed along its lovely contours designed to complement the quaint domestic atmosphere, many delightful details were of appropriate modesty for our incorporation.

Standing in the garden courtyard (which lends itself as an ideal substitute for the prosaic verandah) there is immediate appreciation of the Box-edged rose-beds as near the house as roses should

gate passionate with patches of purple clematis, under which is glimpsed a blue-tiled fountain and the nearby garden retreat—thatched of course—is radiant with garlands of red and blue salvia (purple-blue salvia is a glorious, unusual thing) and an ornamental plaque of azure blue decorates its facade like a Cellini tondo.

Past an angle of the house, rose-pink and ciel blue catch up the color scheme with lovely crinum lilies blushing against the gray stone of the music room. Yew, trimmed in topiary work, is sentinel to further advance along another level where the dry-stone wall of rock plants circles from the



A garden retreat ornamented with coloured plaque and thatched roof.

be; and although the carved lead tank of Stuart days, ancient wrought-iron lanterns and old belfry of the original granary are inimitable decoration, the tubs

tennis lawns to meet the stately walk treading a measure between the lines towards the blue-tiled swimming pool. These azure accents—here marked by blue benches—are coquettish adornment to the pastel prettiness that this section of the garden now archly assumes.

A discreet use of colored furniture is sometimes most effective if arranged by an artist and this touch of blue, so skilfully and unusually used by Madame de Navarro, is one of the most memorable notes on this garden, so it was most interesting to have Lady Borden tell me that she also has blue benches in her Canadian garden.

Court Farm adjoins the residence of Lady Maud Bowes-Lyon, a relative of the Duchess of York but a great yew hedge hides that vista to the west. Quite dwarfed by it are three lavender trees which towered above my head—such is lavender in Broadway! But as I sat on the terrace and gazed down the peacock-pictured path, evergreen in yew, it was not an indelible engraving of lavender and old lace that scented the past, silvered with age. No—this garden was a lovely thing of joyous resurrection—the eternal feminine with crimson blushes and blue bow-nots . . . to-day as in Tudor times.

A Chicago actress came into a lawyer's office and said, "I want a divorce."

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"What is the nominal fee?"
"Five hundred dollars," he replied.
"Nothing doing," retorted the lady.
"I can have him shot for ten."—Fricol.

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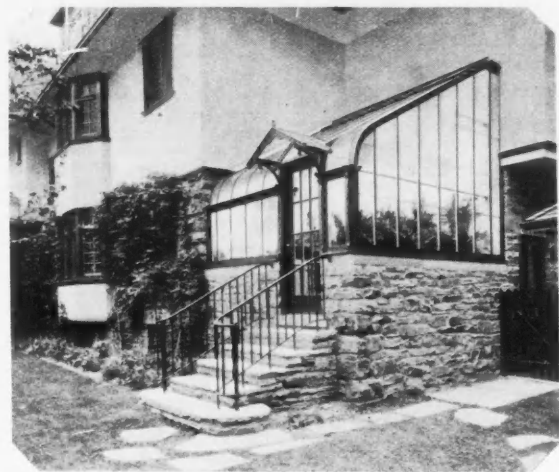
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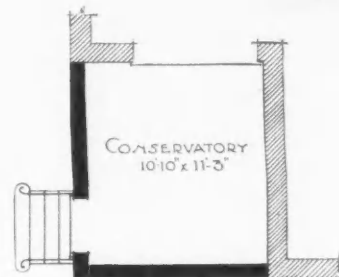
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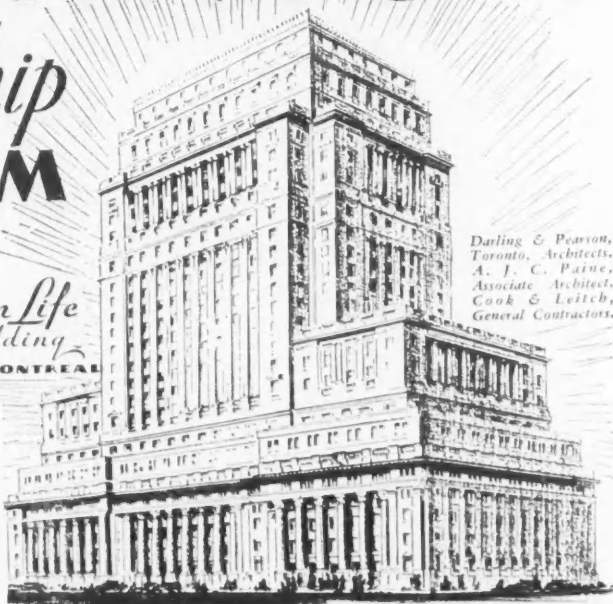
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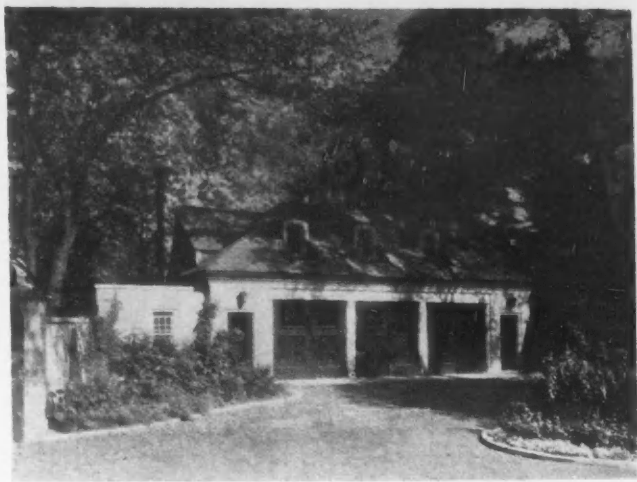
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HOW MUCH OF YOUR OVERHEAD IS UNDERFOOT?



A delightful setting for the well designed garage of Mr. F. W. Kerr. Described in this week's "Canadian House Plans".

THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 39)
ing were Miss Margaret Craig, Miss Betty Shakespeare and Miss Sophie Langley.

News comes that Raymond Massey's revival of *The Circle* is an instantaneous success in London—due, as several critics claim, to the skill of the producer as well as the author's wit, which was not so well received on its debut eleven years ago. Winnipeg amateurs presented *The Circle* this year and one of the triumphs of Ottawa's Little Theatre was its recent presentation by a cast which included Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, Diana Kingsmill and Jocelyn Chapman—the latter a lovely sub-deb.

A memorial is to be incorporated in the new building of the Army School of Education at Shorncliffe, Kent, England, to the men of the



MISS HELEN TATLOW OF VANCOUVER

Daughter of Mrs. R. G. Tatlow and granddaughter of the late H. J. Cambie, Esq., whose engagement is announced to Mr. Richard Biggerstaff Wilson of Victoria.

—Photo by Vanderpost

Canadian Expeditionary Force who lost their lives in air raids in that vicinity.

The memorial will take the form of a suitably inscribed bronze or stone tablet to be placed over the main entrance to the building. The school is situated in what was part of the camp occupied by Canadian troops during the war where numerous casualties were caused by enemy air raids.

Mrs. E. Atherton Smith, of Saint John, N.B., has received her 25th request to present her illustrated lecture on "Oberammergau and the Passion Play." Mrs. Smith spoke in Fredericton under the distinguished patronage of His Honour the Lieut.-Governor in the auditorium of the Wilnot United Church when her lecture was given under the auspices of The King's Daughters. She also spoke in Sackville. Mrs. Smith will endeavor to comply with as many of the 25 requests as possible, but as they come from all parts of the province she regrets being unable to carry out such an extensive lecture tour as accepting all requests would necessitate.

Mrs. John P. Vrooman, of Cleveland, Ohio, accompanied by her little granddaughter, Miss Nancy Burpee, has arrived in Saint John and is visiting Mrs. James F. Robertson, Carleton Street. Mrs. Vrooman's daughter, Mrs. Charles Burpee, is enjoying a trip to Bermuda with Mrs. Malcolm Scovil, of Cleveland, (formerly of Saint John), and will later join her mother, Mrs. Vrooman, in the latter city. Her husband, Mr. Burpee, has been away for some weeks on

the C.P.S.S., around the world cruise.

Marriages

The marriage of Mrs. Belle Betts, of St. Louis, Missouri, to Mr. Norman Lorne McLeod, of Toronto, assistant general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, took place in St. Thomas Anglican Church in St. Louis. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen S. Howell and was born in Wheeling, Va.

The marriage of Consuelo, daughter of the late Peter Dalton, of West Hampstead, London, Eng., and of Mrs. Dalton, of Montreal, to Mr. Bertel Friedrich Bille, of Montreal, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Nils Bille, of the Royal Swedish Coast Artillery, and of Mrs. Bille, of Stockholm, took place quietly on Saturday evening, April 4, at seven o'clock, at Trinity Memorial Church, the bride was attended by Mrs. Pierre Perreboon, as matron of honor, and Mr. Perreboon acted as best man for Mr. Bille. The Rev. Canon J. M. Almond performed the ceremony.

The marriage of Miss Dorothy B. Meyers, daughter of Mrs. Campbell Meyers, Toronto, to Mr. Robert Henry Crease, Caracas, Venezuela, son of H. H. Crease, Santana, Colombia, took place quietly in Trinidad. Mrs. Campbell Meyers was present at the wedding.

The marriage took place in Stratford-on-Avon, England, of Sylvia, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Weatherby, of "Shennington House," Stratford-on-Avon, to Mr. Bevil Granville of Montreal, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. B. Granville, of "Chadley," near Wellesbourne, Warwickshire. Mr. and Mrs. Granville are sailing shortly for Canada and will reside in Montreal.

The marriage of Irene May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hemmings, of Montreal, to Mr. Percival Churchill Hart, son of Mrs. George P. Hart, of San Francisco, was quietly solemnized at the Church of St. James the Apostle, Canon Shatford officiating. The bride wore a navy blue travelling suit and was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. William Hemmings. Mr. R. C. Braithwaite was best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mrs. R. C. Braithwaite, on Wakeley avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Hart left later by motor for Atlantic City. On their return they will take up residence in Ottawa.

The marriage took place quietly of Desire Elise Ayles, daughter of Mr. Henry Ayles, K.C., and Mrs. Ayles, Ottawa, and Dr. Duncan Campbell Scott, deputy Minister of Indian Affairs, son of the late Rev. William Scott and Mrs. Scott. Rev. A. Robert George of the First Baptist Church officiated. Dr. and Mrs. Scott left for a brief stay in New York and on their return will take up residence in Ottawa.

A lovely Easter wedding was solemnized in the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, when Miss Mary Kathleen Soward, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Soward, Wells St., Toronto, became the bride of Mr. Jack Hubert Batten, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Campbell Batten, Toronto. The altar was banked with palms, ferns and Easter lilies. The Rev. Canon Armstrong officiated.

The bride was beautifully gowned in ivory satin made on princess lines, with a triple train falling from the waist. She wore ivory satin shoes and carried a bouquet of orchids and lily-of-the-valley. Her only ornament was a diamond and sapphire ring the gift of the groom.

Mrs. John Wetherill, of Oakville, was matron of honour and wore tulle yellow net with yellow polka-dot hat and pink and yellow roses and forget-me-nots. The bridesmaids wore



SKI-ING AT MALOJA, SWITZERLAND

Left to right, Lord Farnham, Miss Betty Scott, daughter of Mrs. E. H. Scott, London, Hon. Secretary of the Ski Club, Miss Marguerite Wilson, Hon. Verena Maxwell, Mr. Adam Koslowski.

Miss Margaret Jackson and Miss Margaret Ross and wore blue and rose pink net respectively with bouquets of Ophelia roses.

Mr. Roger Wilson was best man and the ushers were Mr. Reginald Batten, Mr. Reginald Soward and Mr. Lawrence Hessin.

Following a reception in the roof garden of the Royal York Hotel Mr. and Mrs. Batten left for a trip to Bermuda.

An interesting wedding was quietly solemnized in Toronto from the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Reginald Case, of Miss Peggy Watson, younger daughter of Mrs. J. B. Watson and the late Mr. Watson, of Ottawa, to G. Eric Scott, son of the late Colonel B. A. Scott and Mrs. Scott, of Quebec. Rev. Mr. Hunter officiated. They will reside in Toronto.

Miss Janet French Towl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Oliver Towl, of Toronto, was married to Mr. Edward E. Kelso of Ridgewood and Miami, at the residence of her parents, Lighthill Avenue, Toronto. The bride looked charming in the quaint square-necked princess gown of rich ivory satin which had been worn by her mother. She carried a shower bouquet of roses, orchids and lily-of-the-valley. Her attendants were Miss Margaret Kelso, sister of the groom, gowned in yellow chiffon, and Martha and Audrey Towl younger sisters of the bride, pretty in green chiffon with slippers and gloves to match, were flower girls. The honeymoon is being spent in Miami.

An interesting marriage took place on Saturday morning, March 21st in the Chapel of Bishop Strachan School, Toronto, when Miss Kathleen Marie Fallis, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Fallis, and granddaughter of Colonel Hector MacQuarrie, of Iona, Scotland, became the bride of Ulysses Bruce McMurtry, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McMurtry of Toronto. The Rev. Canon Broughall performed the ceremony and Miss Connor, the school organist, played the wedding music. The altar was very lovely with Calla and Easter lilies.

The graceful bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore her travelling suit of grey tweed with matching hat and lizard shoes. Her corsage bouquet was of roses and lily-of-the-valley and she carried a mother-of-pearl prayer book which her mother had carried on her wedding day. The maid of honour, Miss Olive Marshall, wore a primrose yellow chiffon frock and carried talisman roses. Mr. W. G. Warren McMurtry was his brother's best man.

Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. McMurtry left on a wedding trip.

THE marriage was recently solemnized in the Chapel of All Saints' Church, Winnipeg, of Miss Embrie McBride, eldest daughter of the late Myron McBride, to Colonel Hugh Farquharson Oser, of Winnipeg, formerly of Toronto, Colonel and Mrs. Oser left later for New York en route to Europe, where they will spend two months. The bride is a prominent member of the younger set in Winnipeg and was a popular dancing partner of the Prince of Wales when His Royal Highness visited that city.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell S. Smart announce the marriage of their eldest daughter, Helen Louise, to Alan, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. W. B. Swabey, of Montreal, which was quietly solemnized on February 14, at St. George's Church, Montreal, Canon Gower-Rees officiating. Mr. Robert Calhoun, of Bridgeport, Conn., acted as best man. Mr. Hugh Farquharson of Montreal was also present. Mr. and Mrs. Swabey will take up their residence in Montreal.

The marriage took place in Beverley Hills, Cal., of Miss Beth Meakins, daughter of Mr. Charles Meakins, of Goderich, and Granddaughter of Mrs. C. W. Meakins, of Hamilton, to Mr. Alfred Allan Newman, of New York and Hollywood. The wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Kalmar, 512 Beverley Drive. The bride wore a wedding frock of white lace, with a graceful train, and short veil. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and gardenias.

Fifty guests were present, and dinner was served later at a beautifully decorated table arranged in the shape of a horseshoe. The bride has been living in California for some years.

They will reside in her new home at 607 North Alpine Drive, Beverley Hills. The groom's gift to the bride was a Lincoln coach. The honeymoon was spent at Palm Springs. The bride's father, Mr. Charles Meakins, formerly of Hamilton, is the famous tenor and star of many Broadway musical shows.

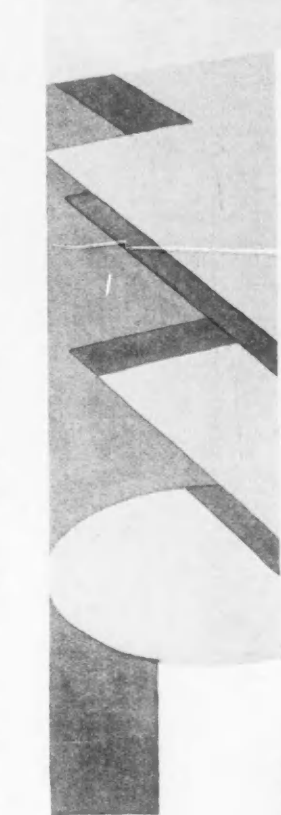
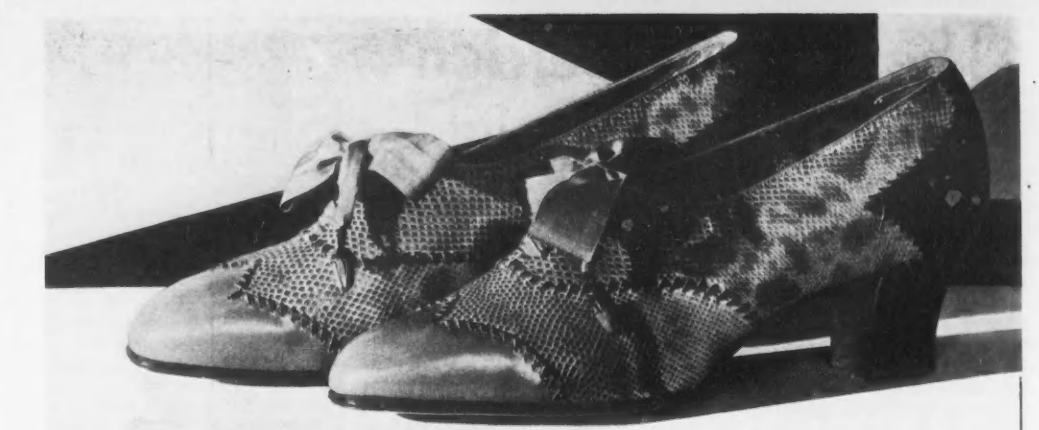
Travellers

Sir Arthur Balfour, of London, England, has arrived in Canada by the "Duchess of Athol".

Sir Ernest and Lady Thompson have returned to England after spending some time in Montreal.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Irwin, of Montreal, have returned from Bermuda.

Mrs. C. D. Rand and Mrs. D. M. Watson, of Vancouver, have returned



For Smart Spectators

AT SPRING SPORTS

Of course, the smartest toes will tap the avenue in shoes just such as these . . . clever spectators at the races . . . at the Spring Athletic Meets will kick an enthusiastic, and extremely trim foot in this tie designed by Bally of Switzerland.

"Korea", of kid in putty beige shade, combined with fine-grained watersnake. Lacing in blending shade give a final dash of distinction. Pair \$15.00.

Also in Putty beige goatskin. Pair \$14.00.

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YOUNG TENNIS ENTHUSIASTS

Left to right, Frances McNeill, granddaughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Raymond; Jean Stetson, granddaughter of His Honour, the Lt.-Governor of New Brunswick; Vivian Stewart, niece of Mr. Ward Pitfield, of Montreal; and Hugh MacKay, grandson of Sir Douglas Hazen.

A Monster Bridge

THE above heading refers to no great building project, but to a colossal game of bridge, played this month at Miami Beach, Florida, by sixteen hundred players at four hundred tables. This huge game was played by winter visitors who indulged in auction bridge in Bayfront Park, under a tropical setting of coconut and royal palms and flowers. This game was probably the greatest bridge tournament ever held. Bayfront Park, which adjoins beautiful Biscayne Bay, was the scene of an afternoon's play, at the height of the tournament, which is to continue throughout the remainder of the season. Other days, the sessions of the players will take place weekly at various hotels, club-houses and dining-places, with the locations changed every week. Scores will be tabulated weekly under the direction of professional players, to determine the winners of grand prizes, to be awarded at the close of the winter season. A charge of fifty cents will be made for each session, part of which will be set aside for the grand prizes and the remainder for weekly prizes. Miami is famous for vast entertainments; but anything else as imposing as this super game of bridge will probably not be seen in many years. The beauty of that



MISS ELIZABETH DOUGLAS
Debutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Douglas of Edmonton, who is spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. J. F. Gorman, Ottawa.
—Photo by John Powis

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DYE WORKS LIMITED
CLEANERS & DYERS
791 YONGE STREET

for **NEURALGIA**
A good application of Minard's, according to directions, just "hits the spot". You'll find that you get wonderful relief!

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Scientist says that Chicago gangsters can be reformed by psychiatry. We didn't know the science was so deadly.—*Cincinnati Inquirer*.

Interior Decoration

By SUZETTE

WE HAVE all, at least in youth, been asked to swallow disagreeable things, from castor oil to spinach, but the latest whim is a camera. The word camera conveys to me one of those nice solid square boxes measuring at least eight inches by six, which could only be enjoyed by a shark. Fortunately the new "pill" camera is two inches long and five-eighths of an inch thick, and it is a comfort to know that it is made of unbreakable glass. We are assured (though I for one do not believe it) that the camera on the end of a flexible tube can be lowered down the throat, and after its pictures are taken "withdrawn with no more disturbance to the patient than if he had posed in a studio." This new invention lets us know the worst about our insides. A 20,000 candle power light flashes within you, and sixteen tiny pictures taken of one's previously private interior. I have always thought that one should be very careful of colour schemes in a meal. Luckily this new camera takes only black and white pictures, but the day can't be far distant when we can look into our own insides and see that red tomato sitting by that bit of orange squash, with the strawberry ice cream next in the horrid colour scheme. Watching for such difficulties will be the housekeeper's next aesthetic problem. In the meantime these luncheon menus offer no photographic difficulties.

Clam Chowder

Ham Souffle
Potato Croquettes

Apples in Maple Sugar Jelly

Coffee

Clam chowder is a good beginning for luncheon on these chilly spring days, and if you add a few mushrooms and pimentos to the usual recipe you have variety of both colour and taste. Ham souffle is not too substantial to follow the very thick soup, and the combina-

tion of apples and maple sugar flavoured jelly is unusual.

Roman Pie

Tomato Jelly Salad

Crepes Suzettes

Coffee

Roman pie is made of alternate layers of cooked macaroni and chicken meat, with a white sauce flavoured with cheese poured over it and then the whole baked in the oven. Small moulds of tomato jelly on lettuce with mayonnaise are delicious, and the famous crepes suzettes are very thin small crisp edged pancakes piled high. The sauce between each pancake consists of a different liqueur (Benedictine, Cointreau and Curacao are all good).

Cream of Potato Soup

Poached Eggs and Oysters

Treacle Tart

Coffee

Potato soup is easy to make and if well flavoured with onion, cayenne, and parsley, is a good luncheon soup, for at this meal the thicker the soup is the better. For the next course take twelve oysters and scald them in their own liquor for a few minutes, then chop them finely and add them with their liquor to two cupfuls of white sauce. Flavour this with one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a tablespoon of grated cheese. Poach six eggs and place them on rounds of toast, and pour the oyster sauce over them. Treacle tart is absolutely guaranteed to add cubits to your stature, and the cubits won't be where you want them either, but it is a very good food, although it is quite necessary either to sleep or walk the results off.

Explorer—"I have made a remarkable discovery. A tribe of human beings that possess no weapon of warfare."

Listener—"Is that so? Didn't think there was any part of the world that uncivilized."—*Chicago News*.

Making the Man

Charting for Correct Dress

By NORMAN JOHN

"WHY," enquired a friend of mine, "should men aspire to dress up—to wear smart clothes? Isn't it enough that a man possess a dignified bearing, regardless of his clothes? A warm friend would never criticize a man just because he happened to wear the wrong thing."

Alas for our friend's judgment of society. What a dismal place it would be indeed, could men dress exactly as they might choose. I know a chap that would wear brown shoes with a dinner coat! Is he a gentleman? Why yes, gentle enough. . . but he just doesn't appreciate the importance of that tact, which gives no offence. In which is breeding. Though I will resist the impulse to enlarge on this point, I simply state that society has enough "nearly correct"—with just less than enough *savoir faire* to make the grade.

And correct attire puts a type of "inferiority complex" to rout. Nonchalance may be achieved through the exclusive use of Murads, but nonchalance of bearing created through knowledge of unimpeachable dress is a much more enduring poise and happily enough can be accomplished with but little effort.

Finesse in matters of dress is a high art. Mere smartness will not do—often positively incorrect. But what decides? Obviously good taste. It is not enough to say, like the amateur critic of the fine arts, "I don't know much about art—but I know what I like" or in other words, "I don't know much about dress—but I do know what I like." Here is the unfortunate admission that one is not to the manner born. Enough of that. . . Do we gain our point? What! You knew it all the time? Then for pity sake, why didn't you say so, and spare yourself all this?

I record an incident. Phil visited with an intimate, and before faring forth to a smart night club, he sat with his friend, as he slipped the last studs into his shirt front. About to show a few photos from the hunting lodge taken during the last duck season, our friend opened the top section of a chest of drawers. He presented Phil with a bundle of papers among which were the photos, and also a neatly folded paper bearing comments anent the subject of dress.

"I am scarcely what might be called a hound for form," he remarked to Phil in explanation. "But the minute details of correct dress have always evaded me, so that I have jotted down a few notes that serve to guide me in adopting dress for different occasions. Frankly I am much too busy to be constantly in touch with what is correct attire, yet I want to spare myself the humiliation of appearing at any function in the wrong gear. You see, I had a rather painful experience once, and have played safe ever since."

As the novelists would say, this gave me furiously to think. Why not a chart? So I have had a chart made showing the correct attire for all occasions, both before and after sundown. In fact I have made two charts. The other one is a guide to the correct use of colours. Take into account various complexions. If by my simple chart the man with reddish hair can wear his most flattering colours, and the man with graying hair can look his best, then I am well repaid. Colours are listed for light-haired people, auburn complexions, those with dark hair, and for the man of more mature years. They are either, or both, yours for the asking.

If "Correct Dress" and the "Complexion Chart" are desired, simply address request to Norman John, C/o SATURDAY NIGHT, 73 Richmond Street, Toronto.

Love and Honey came into the life of Harry Somerfeld but, apparently, he objected to their manner of arrival.

Elmer Love and Hayercraft Honey were in Love's car when it collided with Somerfeld's. All three men alighted.

"Love," testified Somerfeld, "hit me in the jaw, and Honey kicked me."—*Washington Star news item*.

A Bishop had been speaking with some feeling about the use of cosmetics by girls.

"The more experience I have of lipstick," he declared, warmly, "the more distasteful I find it."—*Fernie Free Press*.

Beggar—"Madam, I have not seen a piece of meat for weeks." Lady—"Mary, show the poor man a mutton chop."—*Nebelspalter (Zurich)*.



Had my eye
that sparkle...
my cheek
that bloom!

Many a woman's secret is
not expensive beauty parlors,
but a good cream and
a saline laxative!

THE good that care and creams have done the skin is not to be denied or minimized. And we commend, in no uncertain terms, the good effect of careful grooming.

But we also insist that true beauty—clear complexions—healthy, fresh and flawless skins come from within as well as from without.

Lack of internal cleanliness stops many a woman from having a complexion clear and fine. Physicians everywhere testify to this truth. And so thoroughly do European women believe in internal cleanliness that every season they visit the famous saline springs—Vichy, Carlsbad, Wiesbaden—and there by drinking the health-giving waters, rid themselves of constipation and find again their youth and beauty.

Sal Hepatica is the way for you to enjoy the benefits of saline waters. It is the practical equivalent of the natural spa waters of the continent and, like these famous waters, cleanses the system through flushing away poisons and wastes. Complexions are cleared and body and spirit rejuvenated.

Because it purifies the bloodstream and eliminates acidity, the use of Sal Hepatica is suggested in the correction of countless ills—headaches, colds, rheumatism, auto-intoxication, stomach disorders, all the ailments that find their source in intestinal stoppage.

Sal Hepatica, taken before breakfast, is prompt in its action. Rarely indeed does it fail to work within half an hour. Get a bottle today. Keep internally clean for one whole week. See how this treatment can improve your complexion and restore your health.

Sal Hepatica

SALINES are the mode
the world over because
they are wonderful antacids

as well as laxatives. . . And
they never have the tendency
to make their takers stout!



Din - Din!

Put a little Bovril in with Baby's dinner. It will make it more appetizing, more digestible and far more nourishing.

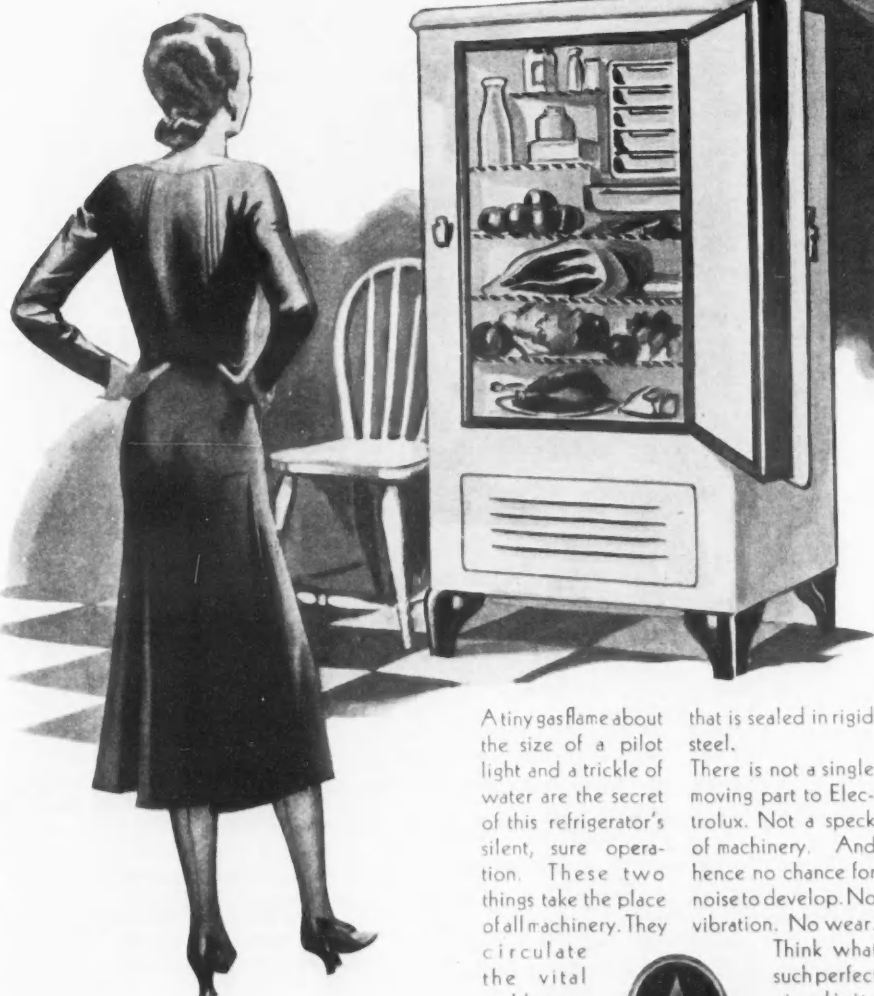
Make some sandwiches with a tiny touch of Bovril on the bread and butter for Baby's tea as well. They're much better than bread and butter alone.

Bovril contains the nourishing elements of beef which feed and build up the body. Combined with these nourishing elements are the vitalizing powers of beef which give the extra strength and energy that the growing body needs. Give Baby Bovril regularly.

GIVES
BABY
EXTRA
ENERGY

BOVRIL

"...and only a
tiny gas flame!"



A tiny gas flame about the size of a pilot light and a trickle of water are the secret of this refrigerator's silent, sure operation. These two things take the place of all machinery. They circulate the vital cold-producing refrigerant—

that is sealed in rigid steel. There is not a single moving part to Electrolux. Not a speck of machinery. And hence no chance for noise to develop. No vibration. No wear. Think what such perfect simplicity means to you as time goes on.



THE
Consumers' Gas Company



With
Calla Lilies
and Satin

This Bride Expresses
Her Sense of
the Picturesque

Others will affect the
lightsome, Botticelli note
and fashion their bridal
finery in Crepe Romain,
Crepe Georgette or the
new silk Organdy... Our
FABRIC SHOP on the
second floor has all the
stately and delicate
weaves of the world-
famous looms of Bian-
chini-Ferrier, Olre, A.G.B.
and Cordurier.

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Excellent equipped building. Mild
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children from abroad. A special
Holiday House is provided for children
from abroad. A few Scholarships are
available for daughters of Clergy,
Missionaries, fallen Officers, etc.

Head Mistress: MISS M. E. POPHAM, B.A.
(formerly of Havergal College
Toronto).

Lady Guin, who is at present on
the Riviera, France, is sailing for
Montreal the middle of the month.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Dates

THEIR Majesties King George and
Queen Mary will hold only one
garden party at Buckingham Palace
this year and that will take place the
end of July.

His Honour the Lieutenant Govern-
or of Ontario and Mrs. William D.
Ross have issued invitations for a Tea
at Government House on Tuesday the
fourteenth day of April at four o'clock.
To meet the English Head-Mistresses.

His Honour the Lieutenant Govern-
or and Mrs. William D. Ross have ex-
tended their patronage to the recital to
be given by Miss Jean Macpherson and
her pupils in Eaton's new Auditorium
on May 5th.

Upper Canada College is holding its
Rifle Corps dance in the school on
Friday, April 17th.

The Royal Military College, King-
ston, will give its annual ball on Mon-
day, June 9th.

The Toronto Symphony Orchestra is
giving a special evening concert at
Massey Hall on Thursday April 9th.
Among the patrons and patronesses
are His Honour the Lieut.-Governor
and Mrs. William D. Ross and Premier
and Mrs. G. S. Henry.

The Canadian Opera Company are
giving their opening performance of
"Romeo and Juliet" at the Loew's The-
atre, Montreal on May 5th. Among
the patrons and patronesses are, Lord
and Lady Atholstan, Lady Meredith,
Sir H. Montague and Lady Allan, Sir
Charles and Lady Gordon, Lady Eaton,
Sir Henry and Lady Thornton, Sir
Frederick Williams-Taylor and Lady
Eaton.

Engagements

THE engagement has been an-
nounced in Calgary of Mrs. Barber,
widow of the late Commander Russell
Barber, of Cheshire, England, to the
Hon. Mr. Justice W. L. Walsh, of the
Supreme Court of Alberta, the wed-
ding to take place in April. Mrs.
Barber resides in Vancouver and has
many friends throughout the Domini-
on. Judge Walsh has had a distin-
guished legal career in the west, and
has lived in Calgary for many years.

The marriage of Helen, daughter
of Lt.-Col. and Mrs. L. J. Tarte, Ros-
lyn avenue, Westmount, to Charles J.
Dupuis, son of the late J. B. and Mrs.
Dupuis of St. Hubert street, has been
arranged to take place on Wednesday,
May 20, at St. Leo Church, West-
mount.

The marriage of Miss Eileen Cam-
eron Anderson, daughter of Dr. and
Mrs. Duncan Anderson, to Mr. Charles
Windsor Jennings, of New York, son
of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Jennings, of
Boston, will take place quietly on Fri-
day evening, April 10, at half-past
seven o'clock at the Church of the
Transfiguration, New York. Only im-
mediate relatives will be present.

The engagement is announced of
Mr. William Herbert Irvine Jr., son
of Dr. W. H. Irvine of Fredericton,
N. B., to Adrienne, daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. H. Amyot, of Quebec. The
marriage to take place on Saturday,
June 6th.

The engagement is announced of
John Maltby Alderson, son of Mrs. E. J.
Alderson, of Vancouver, and the late
Mr. Alderson of Bootle, Liverpool,
England, and Rose Beatrice Sylvia,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Pater-
son, Connaught Drive, Vancouver,
B. C. The wedding to take place on
April 27th in St. John's Church, Nan-
ton Avenue.

The marriage of Mr. Louis Leo Lefé-
bvre of Ottawa, son of Mr. J. A. Lefé-
bvre and Mrs. Lefébvre of St. Guil-
laume d'Upton, P. Q., and Gabrielle,
daughter of Mr. J. U. Vincent, K.C.,
and Mrs. Vincent of Ottawa, will take
place on Saturday the 25th of April at
the Sacred Heart Church, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman J. Dawes,
Montreal, announce the engagement of
their daughter, Margaret, to Mr. Dun-
can Stewart, son of Lieut.-Col. and
Mrs. H. A. Stewart.

The marriage of Constance, elder
daughter of Dr. Douglas Gurd, Mont-
real, and grand-daughter of Madame
J. R. Thibault, to Mr. A. Mackin-
tosh Rykert, son of Dr. and Mrs. A.
E. Rykert, has been arranged to take
place quietly on Wednesday, April 15,
at the Archbishop's Palace.

The marriage of Juliette, daughter
of Dr. C. F. Roy, of Mastai, Quebec,
to Dr. Edmund Boyd Fitzgerald, of
Boston, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Fitzger-
ald, also of Boston, will take place
quietly at ten o'clock on Saturday
morning, April 11, in the private
chapel of the Church of Saint Michel
Arch-bishop, Mastai.

Travellers

THE Earl of Bessborough, Governor-
General of Canada, and the
Countess of Bessborough arrived at
Halifax on April 4th. They were ac-
companied by Mr. A. F. Lascelles,
secretary, Lieutenant Sir John C.
Child of the Coldstream Guards,
Lieutenant R. F. Stuart-French of
11th Hussars and Lieutenant D.
Fuller, R.N., Aide-de-Camp, as mem-
bers of his staff.

Sir Wilfrid Grenfell, of England, is
expected in Montreal the middle of
April.

Sir Robert and Lady Borden, of
Ottawa, have returned after spending
some weeks in Sea Island Beach,
Georgia.

Sir William and Lady Hearst, of
Toronto, are spending a fortnight in
Atlantic City.

Prince and Princess Takamatsu, of
Japan, have arrived in New York and
are expected in Toronto early in May.
The Princess is a first cousin of Hon.
Iyemasa Tokugawa, Japanese Minister
to Canada at Ottawa, and the Prince
a brother of the reigning Emperor of
Japan.

Mr. Justice Riddell and Mrs. Rid-
dell, of Toronto, have been spending
a few days in Atlantic City.

Mrs. William D. Ross, of Toronto,
and her younger children, spent a few
days recently in Atlantic City.

Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, of Toronto, is
shortly leaving for England where she
will visit her daughters, Mrs. J. Dun-
ning and Mrs. Kindesley.

Lady Kemp, of Toronto, and her
children have left to spend some time
in Bermuda.

Major M. A. Pope, M.C. Royal Cana-
dian Engineers, Mrs. Pope and chil-
dren, of Ottawa, have arrived in
London, England. Major Pope has

spent two years in England.
Squadron-Leader Hume has been ap-
pointed to Camp Borden and he and
Mrs. Hume are taking up their resi-
dence in Barrie, Ont.

Hon. Justice H. T. Kelly, Mrs. and
Miss Kelly, of Toronto, spent the
week-end at Log Chateau, Lucerne-in-
Quebec.

Mrs. Peter C. Larkin and Miss
Alleen Larkin, who have been spend-
ing the winter months in Madeira,



MISS ANN GIBSON

Daughter of Mrs. Edmunds Boyd, Toronto, who is visiting England and
Europe.

—Photo by Charles Ayllett.

been appointed Interchange Officer at
the War Office for a period of two
years.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. J. G.
Ross, of Montreal, are spending some
time in Atlantic City.

Squadron-Leader and Mrs. D. C.
MacKenzie Hume have returned after

have returned to the Ritz in London.
They are sailing for Canada on the
"Bedford" on 24th of April.

Mrs. Arthur Malins, of Vancouver,
B.C., expects to leave in May for Eng-
land to visit her daughter, Mrs.
Thomas Randle Lunt, in Edgbaston,
Birmingham.



for

BREAKFAST

There's nothing to equal the refreshing
tang of grapefruit as a "wake-up" dish... it
makes the whole meal much more enjoyable
and gives an added zest to breakfast!

In AYLMER brand you have grapefruit
in its most convenient form—luscious—juicy—
ready to serve.

Only the very finest grapefruits are
selected for the AYLMER label. Sub-
tropical fruits, they are rushed to AYLMER
canneries where Canadian workers prepare
them for your table. Ask your grocer.



There's Springtime in a Kenwood



It is not a Kenwood unless
it bears this silk label. This
is your assurance of pure
virgin wool and long wear.

Colour from Field and Sky

Let Spring into your bedroom—the color of the flowers,
the fields, the dawns and sunsets of the Springtime; and
keep Spring with you all the year 'round.

Kenwood Blankets combine luxurious beauty with extra-
ordinary comfort. So colourful, soft, warm and marvelously
light—containing only the finest long fibred virgin wool,
woven into a fleecy air-filled texture.

KENWOOD

All-wool BLANKETS

KENWOOD MILLS LIMITED, ARNPRIOR, ONTARIO

SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD & DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 11, 1931

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

LET'S USE OUR CURRENCY

How a Managed Currency Would Work in Canada—
Depreciation a Solution to Problem of Agriculture

By B. K. SANDWELL



INTERNATIONAL CREDIT CO-OPERATION?

On one of his periodical visits, Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, is at the present time in the United States, presumably for informal discussions of international problems with the central banking authorities of that country. More co-operation in the control of price levels by the central banks of the leading nations is considered by economists to be an essential step to recovery. Officially, of course, Mr. Norman's visit is described as "a courtesy call of no especial significance".

—Wide World Photo

THE idea that depreciation of the currency, to the extent of partially correcting the unreasonable world-wide appreciation of gold in the last two years, would be a valuable method of dealing with the tremendous problems of low prices and high costs in Canadian agriculture seems to be slowly gaining ground.

Mr. Woodsworth still declines to be interested in it, and still prefers a specific confiscation of part of the income of the holders of Government bonds, farm mortgages, railway securities, banks and a few other offensive types of property—a remedy which would certainly be a great deal worse than the disease.

But another western member of equally independent mind, in the person of Mr. Coote, of Macleod, has come forward with the very practical proposal that Canada should cease floating loans abroad for the purpose of securing command of sufficient gold to offset the present unfavorable balance of trade, and should suspend the export of gold and allow the trade situation to correct itself, as it did during the last two periods of suspension, by the decline in the value of the domestic currency and the consequent rise in the values of outside currencies.

Mr. Bennett's comments during Mr. Coote's speech did not indicate any particular sympathy with the idea, but they were not such as to commit him definitely against subsequent acceptance of it.

THERE can be no doubt that if the West comes to understand the extreme importance of this proposal as a means of promoting its business interests, and the vastly greater ease with which it could be put into effect than any other scheme yet put forward for that purpose, there will be so general a demand in that part of Canada for the suspension of gold export that the matter will have to be seriously considered by Parliament.

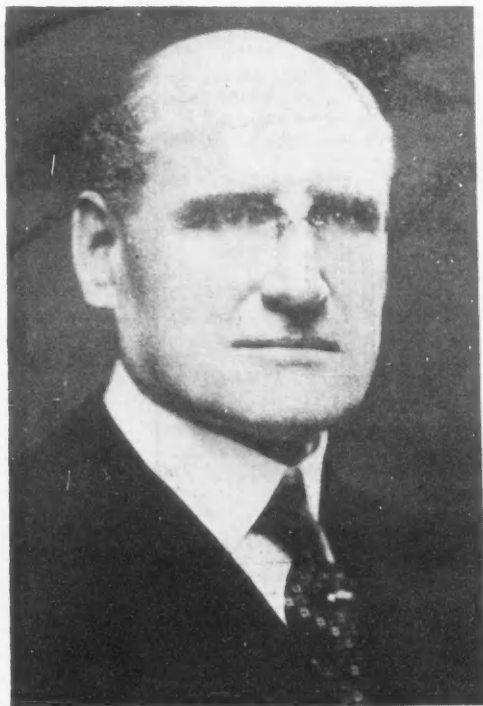
That there is in most people's minds, at first presentation, an instinctive dislike for the idea of what they are likely to regard as "tinkering with the currency" is undoubtedly true. The present writer experienced that dislike for so many years that he has a very realizing sense of its strength. It is entirely based upon that distrust of governments which was such a strong factor in the nineteenth-century mind.

Most intelligent people realize by now that the value of the currency unit has very little to do with the terms of present and future contracts for the exchange of goods and services; these terms are fixed by the relative market demand for one commodity or service and another commodity or service, and money is merely a transitory form in which that demand is expressed.

But contracts relating to the exchange of goods and services are seldom entered into and finished with at the same moment or on the same day; most of them last over long periods of time, and involve agreements to exchange goods or services for money over periods extending far into the future—agreements under which one party becomes a debtor in terms of money and another a creditor in terms of money.

ANY action by the Government which affects the value of the currency obviously alters the effect of these agreements; and there is such an enormous number of them, and they enter so vitally into every phase of the business life of the country, that there is a natural desire to keep them free from any possibility of interference by politicians. That the

(Continued on Page 46)



RAISES COMPETITION QUESTION

Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, who in a recent analysis of the textile industry in Canada has pointed to the dangers of competition which may arise in this country, should too many branch factories of outside companies be established here as a result of tariff increases. Such a condition would, of course, apply to other lines of industry as well.

(Continued on Page 56)

Consistent Success From Energetic Effort!



Is business in Canada steadily picking up?

Executives of progressive Canadian companies believe so, and they offer the best proof possible. They point to their records of performance in substantiation of their unshaken belief that business today only needs going after energetically.

An example is the Ediphone Company, Toronto, whose business under the present management has increased ten times in ten years.

"From time to time we have been compelled to augment our staff to keep in step with the volume of business," J. O. Huddart, manager of the company, told SATURDAY NIGHT. "Last year, to cope with the increasing demand for Ediphones, we had to seek new premises and double our accommodation. This year the volume of business has been even more satisfactory and shows a considerable advance over last year, compelling us again to increase our staff by about 30 per cent. Incidentally, we have just been notified that on the basis of this 1931 increase, the Toronto office is ahead of all the largest Ediphone offices in the chief cities of Canada and the United States."

"Our belief in the efficacy of consistent and continuous advertising has never faltered. Expenditure on this has steadily increased year by year, and this year's appropriation will exceed that of last year. There is no doubt in my mind from the experience of this company, that there is business to be had in Canada and that those firms who make a real effort to get business, invariably do get it."

NORANDA'S ORE

Great Mine Able to Survive on 8-Cent Copper Because of Gold in Ore

By J. A. McRAE

CONTRARY to a quite common belief, Noranda is developing into a lower grade mine than that suggested by earlier estimates. From time to time there are new developments which appear to border on the spectacular, but as time goes on they become smoothed out into a more or less uniform average, gradually embracing greater tonnage of medium and low grade ore.

Noranda is commonly referred to as a mine with an average of upwards of 6 per cent. copper ore. The truth is that the total official ore reserve carries an average of slightly less than 4 per cent. copper, plus an average of around \$3.30 per ton in gold.

This reserve does not include the area intersected at and below 2,000 feet in depth by diamond drilling. What this later drilling has done, has been to indicate very little change in grade of ore at further depth, but what is of very great importance, it has provided assurance of longevity of the mine.

In making this special survey for Saturday Night, some of the points brought out were:

- (1) A price of about 8 cents per pound may be considered the zero mark on which Noranda may operate profitably unless through selective mining.
- (2) Present official ore reserves have a value of 24 cents per ton above the amount absorbed in costs and contingencies in 1930.
- (3) Gross value of ore reserves is \$11.32 per ton,—made up of about 80 pounds of copper and around \$3.30 per ton in gold.
- (4) Recent diamond drilling is to have no influence on earning power for the next couple of years, but does provide a strong indication of Noranda having a long life.
- (5) Without the average gold content of \$3.30 per ton it would be unprofitable to operate at Noranda under copper at 10 cents, and dealing with the average grade of ore as officially estimated.

THERE are two ways in which to approach an analysis of Noranda. One is to take the entire ore reserve as given, and to deal with a long life on a basis of comparatively moderate profit per ton. The other is to cut the ore reserves in two and deal with a more profitable enterprise with a much shorter life. In the general interests of stability, the policy of maintaining the longest possible life is the one to be desired.

Before dealing with ore reserves, it may be well to first analyse the cost sheet. With the cost per ton once understood, it will then be possible to secure a fair idea of what grade of ore is profitable to treat.

During 1930 the gross recoveries were \$11,967,471. At the end of the year the company showed a net of \$3,842,115. This was after deducting all operating charges as well as taxes, interest in bonds, depreciation, etc. In other words, a total of \$8,125,356 was deducted from gross income to meet all contingencies.

(Continued on Page 51)



DURING the present depression—shortly, we hope, to be referred to as the late depression—more people than ever before have been giving thought to the factors which govern and produce prosperity and depression and to the question of whether or not these violent fluctuations in our economic state can never be eliminated.

Is the so-called business cycle inevitable? Must we always have the endless round of prosperity, recession, depression, recovery, prosperity with all the inconveniences and suffering that they entail? Or can prosperity be stabilized?

WHILE that may be rather too much to hope for, the steadily widening understanding of economic laws and the willingness evidenced by many business leaders to reconsider and possibly recast former notions as to the right conduct of business, give ground for hope that at least much can be done to lessen the extent of these cyclical fluctuations.

TAKE, for example, the apparently fundamental matter of competition in business. Ever since the days of Adam Smith it has been taken for granted that competition is the natural and first law of business. The followers of the late Mr. Smith have constantly maintained that competition produces the greatest good for the greatest number; that since society is composed of individuals, the striving of each individual to benefit himself must result in benefit to society as a whole. But can this attitude be justified by analysis?



THE very fact that energy so expended is competitive; that the success of one may nullify the effort of another; that it is not co-ordinated energy designed to benefit society as efficiently as possible, is evidence that the system of unrestrained competition is wasteful and inefficient. Rival railway lines run side by side for hundreds of miles through territory scarcely rich enough to justify the existence of one. A dozen bread wagons, a dozen milk wagons serve the same city block. A small city which formerly had no first class hotel accommodation suddenly finds itself with two large, modern hotels built by rival interests. A new type of candy store chain brings two similar ventures into being within a year.

TRUE, society benefits by the increase in energy and resourcefulness which such competition frequently produces, but it would benefit still more if the same effort could be expended in wholly constructive endeavors. For it can hardly be denied that much competition is destructive; two businesses starve in a field which had provided ample sustenance for one.

SUCH rivalry often takes the form of a war of attrition, and instead of one emerging stronger and more vigorous than before the conflict, both may become casualties. In such cases society is a heavy loser, suffering not only the loss of the services of those enterprises but that of the wealth they would have created.

Survival is not always to the fittest; sometimes it is the least efficient who wins the fight, by complete disregard of those business ethics which hamper his worthier competitor. In such cases the strife created by competition has operated destructively by engendering and releasing forces inimical to society.

COMPETITION is said to be the life of trade. That is doubtless true to a degree, but beyond that we have no use for it. The modern business world is learning to substitute co-operation for competition, co-operation which seeks to co-ordinate production and consumption, to minimize the wastes of competition, to increase the profits of the producer and reduce the cost to the consumer.

Visionary though this may sound, this is the programme which is being realized today in many industries and which is proving its value as a means of ending those troublesome and costly problems that are the result of unrestrained competition.

INCREASINGLY shall we see co-operation replace competition in all forms of productive effort. Not only is the world becoming aware of the benefits to be so gained, but it is finding the necessary tools ready to its hand in the form of statistical data compiled and supplied by governments, banks and banking associations, industrial and agricultural organizations, Boards of Trade and so on.

Never before has the information essential to business progress along sound, constructive lines been so comprehensive, so accurate and so accessible as it is today. This statistical intelligence has at last provided the business man with sight, and having vision he is learning to use it.



LET'S USE OUR CURRENCY

(Continued from Page 45)

sovereign state has the power to interfere with them, and not only the power but a moral right and obligation to do so under certain circumstances, would probably be admitted by almost everybody.

But the desire to limit that interference to the most extreme cases is very widespread; and extreme cases came in the nineteenth century, in the more stable coun-

tries, to mean the case of war and very little else.

But obviously the value of the currency unit must constantly be undergoing fixation at all times and in all countries, whether it is being interfered with by the Government or not. The countries which during the nineteenth century adopted a single metal as the basis of their currency were really committing the fixation of the value of their currency to the open

market forces which govern the supply of gold or silver or whatever metal might be chosen.

This seemed better to the nineteenth-century mind than deliberate fixation by the Government; but the nineteenth-century mind had a very exaggerated idea of the stability of the value which these natural market processes would affix to gold, the metal upon which most of the important nations eventually determined.

Economists were always aware that the stability of a gold currency could not be absolute, but they thought it was much greater than it has turned out to be, and they undoubtedly established in the lay mind the idea that gold was absolutely stable, and the natural corollary that gold uninterfered with must be a vastly better basis for currency than any basis which depended upon Government determination.



WRITES POLICY A WEEK

P. W. Beamish, a Toronto representative of The Dominion Life Assurance Company, who has written and paid for an application every week for five years.

THE objection to Government interference is based on the fear that when once a Government starts interfering with the value of the unit of currency it will go on doing so and its interference will always be in one direction—the direction of depreciation.

Depreciation has two charms for a Government. It pleases the debtor classes, who are nearly always more active and energetic, not only in business but in politics, than the creditor classes; and by requiring the emission of additional currency it gives the Government an opportunity to acquire purchasing power without using taxation.

It used to be a favorite contention of orthodox economists that any Government which once got away from the strict gold basis of its currency was on the high road to the most extreme forms of inflation, such as that which took place in Germany shortly after the War. The orthodox teaching was something like the teaching of total abstinence about drinking; if you do not want to become a drunkard you must never take even the first drink.

It is of course true that one cannot become a drunkard without having taken a first drink, and similarly that a country cannot inflate to extremes without having begun by inflating a very little; but that is as far as the matter goes, and the rather simple-minded national ethic which teaches that the slightest step away from the gold standard is as wicked as a wholesale repudiation of debts has been very considerably abandoned by scientific financial thinkers.

Cases have been fairly numerous of late of nations which in spite of having tasted the heady wine of depreciation did not fall victims to the habit, and some of which actually climbed back to the heights of the original gold standard from which they fell.

THE fact is that modern science has provided students of currency with a means of checking up the efficiency with which any currency is doing its job, which was not available until quite late in the nineteenth century, and which makes the evil effects of unwarrantable depreciation immediately visible to the most naked eye.

This is the price index, which has now reached a condition of extreme accuracy. It is the existence of the price index which has permitted the rise of the idea of a managed currency, which is nothing more than a currency so increased and decreased in supply from time to time as to keep the

level of the price index fairly constant.

It is true that a price index is not infallible, that there are several different ways of computing it which give slightly different results, and also that it is impossible to tell just how much increase or decrease of the currency supply will produce the required amount of adjustment in prices.

But the diversity between indexes is not great, it is rather surprisingly small; and since enormous movements of the price index are possible, and good-sized ones are quite frequent, under a gold-based currency, it is not reasonable to expect that a managed currency should secure absolute stability.

The point about the price index is that an approximation to a given ideal price level is just as definite and just as legitimate an objective for a Government to aim at as the maintenance of a gold basis, and that it puts just as definite a limitation upon the amount of currency that can be put in circulation. The limitation is not quite so automatic, it is true, but the maintenance of the gold standard is far from being as automatic as most people think, requiring from time to time the enlargement of external debt to offset changes in the balance of trade—a function which often has to be performed by the national treasury in collaboration with the chief bankers.

A MANAGED currency, therefore, really necessitates no more reliance upon the Government (assuming that any degree of such reliance is to be considered as regrettable) than a gold standard currency, except in so far as it requires the maintenance of an approximate average price level rather than the maintenance of a free exchange of currency for gold. Nature alone (meaning economic forces other than those of the Government) will not perform either of these miracles; and the management miracle is not so greatly more difficult than the gold standard miracle.

It is frequently asked, what is the process by which a Government operating a managed currency induces a price level to move upwards or downwards as the ideal standard requires?

It is simple enough. At the present moment prices are something like 30 per cent. below what they were eighteen months ago. It is not suggested that the price level of eighteen months ago was in any way sacred, and it is improbable that the managers of an ideally managed currency would seek to return all the way back to it; but that would not be because a level somewhere between that of eighteen months ago and that of the present time is any more sacred than either of them.

There are no sacred levels to a managed currency; its objective is to get back at all times to the level to which the business of the country is by habit best adapted. Nobody could say that the business of the country has fully adapted itself to the present level, and in large parts of the country such an adaptation can only be attained as a result of long years of general suffering and demoralization and a widespread transfer of property from perfectly competent present owners to creditors who will necessarily take some time to find new owners competent to use it.

THE objective of a managed currency at the present time in Canada should be to get sufficiently

(Continued on Page 54)

REPORT of the MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st, 1930

Officers:

JULIAN C. SMITH, President
J. E. HUTCHINSON, Vice-President and Managing Director
KENNETH B. THORNTON, General Manager
PATRICK DUBEE, Secretary-Treasurer
C. H. BOILEAU, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
H. E. SMITH, Comptroller

Directors:

HON. J. P. B. CASORAIN
WM. C. FINCHLEY
J. E. HUTCHINSON
HEAURY LEMAN
GEO. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
HOWARD MURRAY, O.B.E.
GORDON W. MacDOUGALL, K.C.
SEVERE GODIN, Jr.
JULIAN C. SMITH
HON. LORNE C. WEBSTER

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

For the Year Ended December 31st, 1930

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

Your Directors beg to submit their Annual Report for the year 1930, showing the results obtained from the operations under the Contract with the City; the share of the Gross Revenue accruing to the Company under the provisions of the Contract and the disposition of same.

The operations under the Contract show the following results for the year:

Revenue: Car Earnings \$13,698,780.41
Autobus Earnings 1,279,864.92
Miscellaneous Earnings 372,865.20

Gross Revenue \$15,351,510.53

Expenditures: Operating Expenses and Taxes \$7,536,313.71

Operating Profit (to the Company) 7,815,196.82

Maintenance and Renewals 2,534,372.08

Autobus Expenses 1,231,139.88

Total Operating Expenses \$11,427,715.35

Net Earnings \$3,927,795.18

Distribution of Net Earnings:

To the Company: For Return upon Capital Value \$2,177,177.70

6% on \$36,286,295.00 2,177,177.70

Interest on additional Capital Expenditures 7,917.53

Interest on Working Capital 104,704.81

Interest on Autobus Investment 3,170,752.11

Total \$3,927,795.18

Which amount, together with the Operating Profit of \$6,889.68 and 20% of the Divisible Surplus amounting to \$14,522.32, a total of \$2,251,164.11, constitutes the Company's Revenue from the Contract.

For Expense of Financing—(1/2 of 1%) of the sum of \$36,286,295 is allowed annually to the Company to cover the expense incurred in procuring additional capital. This amount is carried direct to "Reserve for Financing".

To the City of Montreal: For Annual Rental \$200,000.00

Divisible Surplus 72,611.60

Total \$3,924,795.18

Divisible Surplus distributed as follows:

City 30% \$21,783.48

Company 20% 14,522.32

Tolls Reduction Fund, 50% 36,309.30

Total \$72,611.60

*Includes \$75,000.00 transferred from Transferred Ticket Account.

REVENUE ACCRUING TO THE COMPANY

The Gross Revenue for the year accruing to the Company from the Operations under the Contract, together with the Miscellaneous Revenue from other sources, has been distributed as follows:

Revenue: Allowances from Contract \$3,170,752.11

Return upon Capital Value 2,177,177.70

Operating Profit 7,815,196.82

20% of Divisible Surplus 14,522.32

Total \$13,177,648.93

Other Revenue (Outside of Contract) \$3,364,099.04

Total Revenue \$16,541,747.97

Expenditures: Interest on Bonds and Loans \$2,363,668.41

Other Expenses 10,556.45

Total Expenses \$2,374,224.86

Net Income \$14,167,523.11

Less Dividends at the rate of 10% per annum payable quarterly \$700,000.00

Surplus for the year \$13,467,523.11

Add Surplus at December 31st, 1929 2,235,235.14

General Surplus \$15,702,758.25

Revenue Passengers 1930 227,136,581

Revenue Passengers 1929 227,136,581

Mileage 1930 7,114,584

Mileage 1929 11,625,975

Mileage 1928 29,305,545

Mileage 1927 4,559,274

Mileage 1926 29,628,936

Mileage 1925 4,163,085

Mileage 1924 323,391

Mileage 1923 1396,189

Mileage 1922 1,095

Mileage 1921 9,525

Mileage 1920 2,155

Mileage 1919 1,095

Mileage 1918 9,525

Mileage 1917 2,155

Mileage 1916 1,095

Mileage 1915 9,525

Mileage 1914 2,155

Mileage 1913 1,095

Mileage 1912 9,525

Mileage 1911 2,155

Mileage 1910 1,095

Mileage 1909 9,525

Mileage 1908 2,155

Mileage 1907 1,095

Mileage 1906 9,525

Mileage 1905 2,155

Mileage 1904 1,095

Mileage 1903 9,525

Mileage 1902 2,155

Mileage 1901 1,095

Mileage 1900 9,525

Mileage 1899 2,155

Mileage 1898 1,095

Mileage 1897 9,525

Mileage 1896 2,155

Mileage 1895 1,095

Mileage 1894 9,525

Mileage 1893 2,155

Mileage 1892 1,095

Mileage 1891 9,525

Mileage 1890 2,155

Mileage 1889 1,095

Mileage 1888 9,525

Mileage 1887 2,155

Mileage 1886 1,095

Mileage 1885 9,525

Mileage 1884 2,155

Mileage 1883 1,095

Mileage 1882 9,525

Mileage 1881 2,155

Mileage 1880 1,095

Mileage 1879 9,525

Mileage 1878 2,155

Mileage 1877 1,095

Mileage 1876 9,525

Mileage 1875 2,155

Mileage 1874 1,095

Mileage 1873 9,525

Mileage 1872 2,155

Mileage 1871 1,095

Mileage 1870 9,525

Mileage 1869 2,155

Mileage 1868 1,095

A large part of the Cote Street car barns was modified to serve as an operating garage for 35 buses which operate in the eastern half of the City.

New Autobus Routes were inaugurated as follows:—

Cote des Neiges, at Queen Mary Road to Town of Mount Royal.

St. Joseph Boulevard, from Park Avenue to Delorimier.

Ville Lasalle, St. Pierre aux Liens to Newman on Lafleur.

Temporary service is being given to Park Avenue Extension and to the Town of Mount Royal from the corner of Beaubien and Park Avenue during the construction of the Park Avenue Subway.

Operations of the Bus Department offer satisfactory evidence that the use of "free-wheel" vehicles may be expected to solve many of our transportation problems, especially in outside areas during the early period of development.

Your Company is following all new developments of automotive equipment and trolley coaches.

An order has already been placed with an English Company for two Diesel engines suitable for direct-drive, bus operation. These will be delivered as soon as the tests which are now being carried on in England are complete and the manufacturers ready to guarantee satisfactory performance.

The use of trolley coaches under certain limited conditions is also receiving careful attention.

During the year the Hochelaga Depot of the Transportation Department was reconstructed and considerably enlarged, in order to provide improved and modern facilities for the operating staff, the local Medical Officer and the public.

A Substation building was erected on the Queen Mary Road. This building was designed in French Canadian style to suit the residential character of the neighbourhood, and its general appearance has been the subject of much favourable comment from the public.

During the year 5.43 miles of single track were added to the Company's system and 18.89 miles of single track renewed and reconstructed, making a total for new construction and renewals of 24.32 miles of single track.

The new track extensions made were on Allard, Belanger, Delorimier, and Hochelaga Streets; while the main track renewals were on Notre Dame Street, from Bourbonniere to George V.; Notre Dame Street, from Beaudry to Craig Streets; and Lafontaine Park, from Cherrier to Rachel Streets.

As a result of the widening of Notre Dame Street, between Gosford and Bonsecours Streets, the Company was enabled to install a second track resulting in a great improvement in traffic facilities in this district.

A large number of intersections were also renewed throughout the City. Additional curves have been added to the intersections at Windsor and Dorchester Streets, and also at St. Antoine and Windsor Streets to facilitate the re-routing of cars in connection with the anticipated closing of Dorchester Street, between Earl and Bonsecours Streets, incident to the construction of the new Canadian National Railways' Central Terminal Station.

Track work on the Mountain was completed during the year, giving a connection across the top of the Mountain between Park and Mount Royal Avenues and the end of Shakespeare Line, on Cote des Neiges Road; service was inaugurated on July 10th, 1930.

POWER

During the year cables have been installed in the municipal conduit system, in Districts 13, 14 and 17, thereby permitting the removal of a large number of overhead feeders.

The Company also constructed a private high tension conduit system from St. Henry, across Westmount to the site of the new Queen Mary Road Substation, and installed cables therein.

Equipment for a new automatic mercury arc rectifier substation was delivered at Queen Mary Road, the equipment consisting of 2-1500 K.W. Units with switching equipment of the latest design, and arranged for supervisory control.

The Company's Engineers have materially improved the control of the power distribution system by the installation of a load dispatcher's office at Cote Street. The equipment provides supervisory cable control of the Vlau, Guy and Queen Mary Substations, and it is the intention to extend this supervisory system.

The Vlau and Guy Street Stations, erected in 1929, are now in service and economies have been effected by the use of this more modern and better located equipment.

The old William Street Power House has now been abandoned by the Power Department and all equipment removed.

GENERAL

The Company has continued its efforts to improve the working conditions and health of its employees; the various medical offices at divisional depots have been improved and enlarged and are well-equipped. At the Tramways General Office Building, 1414 St. Louis Street, a First-Aid Hospital has been added, during the year, to the Chief Medical Officer's Department, and is in charge of a Registered Nurse. The results obtained in rendering first-aid, medical assistance to employees in emergency incidents, and the improvement in the health of the employees, has resulted in a very material saving in lost time on the part of the employees.

We are pleased to record the continued cordial co-operation of the Authorities of the City of Montreal and the Montreal Tramways Commission, with the Management of the Company, in endeavouring to solve the many traffic problems that arise.

Submitted on behalf of the Board of Directors, JULIAN C. SMITH, President.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—December 31st, 1930

ASSETS

Fixed Assets:—

Cost of Road and Equipment \$41,122,539.52

Track Construction 4,235,205.26

Electric Construction 1,818,249.32

General Construction 70,486.01

Real Estate and Buildings 3,717,394.30

Rolling Stock 6,626,416.46

Power, Plant and Machinery 1,720,815.24

Tools and Machinery 100,775.43

Miscellaneous Equipment 445,243.29

Office Furniture 31,599.43

Investments 58,888,524.26

Current Assets:—

Cash in Bank and on hand \$737,305.01

Call Loans 2,115,000.00

Employers' Security 500,000.00

Sinking Fund (Cash) 1,956.57

Maintenance and Renewals and Other Funds 2,354,315.50

Accounts Receivable 136,408.08

Stores 556,316.81

Verified: \$6,400,548.05

SHARPE, MILNE & CO., C.A., Auditors.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET—December 31st,

POOL PERSONALITIES

Intimate Pen Pictures of Those at the Helm of the World's Greatest Co-operative Marketing Organization

By GARY MOORE

BUSINESS has moved from the office to the restaurant. History is made in the food emporiums surrounding the stock and grain exchanges as well as upon the trading floor. At the hub of the mercantile district in Winnipeg, Manitoba, is a familiar tile-front. It has a common corporation parentage with hundreds in New York and Chicago. Across these polished table-tops traders from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange discuss the market. The wheat pit is nearby. Likewise the headquarters of the Canadian Wheat Pool. Here, upon occasion is found George B. McIvor, sales manager of the Pool.

The spirit of the Canadian west is expressed in young McIvor. Scarcely thirty years old he is a large figure in the world grain trade. Within the last few years he has marketed over a billion dollars of wheat.

Sandy-haired, robust, quiet and deliberate in gesture and movement, McIvor appears more the student than the market operator. And yet the wheat marketing operations he has directed have no parallel except during the centralized control of the war period. There is no man the visitor to the Wheat Pool seems so anxious to interview.

Unlike most operators in stocks or grain the young sales manager has had to carry this double burden. It is one thing to direct the sale of millions of bushels of wheat in nineteen countries and deal in additional millions upon the exchange. It is quite another to disguise these important operations from the casual visitor who may be pardoned a lively curiosity. McIvor has made a success of both endeavors. The Pool has always retained its market position as a trade secret.

It is not surprising a man so young should have been made the directing head of sales for the Pool. The grain trade in western Canada scarcely exceeds him in date of birth. Production of wheat for export reached sizeable proportions only after the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885. In 1886 Manitoba produced only 4,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The next year brought an increase to 10,500,000 bushels. The grain was poured into the export channels of the newly organized grain trade which in November, 1887, incorporated the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange. The winter of 1888 witnessed a severe decline in prices in the European market. Virtually every grain dealer in western Canada became bankrupt. The banks were forced to the rescue in practically the same manner as in the 1930 crisis. Conditions during the two periods were strikingly similar.

As production increased in the Canadian west there was a strain placed upon marketing facilities. A contest ensued between farmers and line elevator companies for rolling stock. Contention continued until 1901—aggravated by financial disturbances in Europe which for five years, from 1897 until 1902, held wheat prices at a low figure on the Liverpool market. December 18, 1901, witnessed a protest meeting of a number of farmers at Indian Head, near Regina, in the territory which became the province of Saskatchewan. The meeting was fostered by W. R. Motherwell and Peter Dayman. The former became a federal minister of agriculture, one of three farm leaders to occupy ministerial posts in the McKenzie King cabinet which fell in the election of July, 1930.

As result of the Indian Head meeting the first grain growers convention in western Canada was held February 2nd, 1902. The wheat producers turned from political to practical co-operation in 1906. The Grain Growers Grain Company was formed by E. A. Partridge, who advocated the farmers trading on the exchange. Five farmers of Sintaluta, Saskatchewan, pledged their notes with the bank for \$1,500 which with \$1,000 from shares sold purchased a seat on the exchange.

Grain Growers, which in 1917-18 purchased and exported for the Allied Governments all requirements in feed grains—totaling 120,000,000 bushels. The company subsequently aided financially the beginnings of other co-operatives but refused to consolidate with the Pool. The two co-operatives differed as to technicalities of co-operative marketing.

In 1906 the farmers' fledgling was to meet difficulties. After six weeks of successful operation the company was expelled from the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange. An advertisement to shareholders announced the proposed return of profits on a patronage basis. This was tantamount to splitting commissions in the eyes of the exchange. It was a violation of the rule held most sacrosanct by exchanges everywhere.

Grain poured in to the company and its bank loans increased, threatening disaster. The Winnipeg representative of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society afforded partial relief by purchasing a large part of the grain on hand and paying the regular commission. It is perhaps the irony of fate that formation of the present Pool, objected to most strenuously in parts of Great Britain, was facilitated in this manner. A crisis was reached when the Manitoba Grain Growers Association supported the co-operative venture both in the courts and before the legislature. A formal charge of restraint of trade was placed against Mr. John Charles Gage, president, and other members of the exchange. Seemingly, the bitterness with which this issue was fought could only have developed from a prophetic vision of the competitive stage Wheat Pool and private interests were to reach twenty-four years later in 1930.

In April, 1907, the grain growers company was reinstated. However, the machinery of protest which had been set in motion subjected the exchange to the triple inquisition of a crown prosecution, a Royal Commission and a legislative hearing. The provincial government in January, 1908, passed a bill placing supervision of the exchange's rules in the high court known as the King's Bench. The exchange suspended operations. There was no organized trading for several months.

In September the Winnipeg Grain Exchange was organized as a voluntary association. It has operated on this basis ever since. The exchange had succeeded in justifying its rules and practices but the farmers succeeded in gaining a place on the trading floor.

The sentiment for co-operative action which was expressed at the Indian Head meeting, sponsored by



ALBERTA CHIEF

The resignation of Henry Wise Wood as President of the United Farmers of Alberta, leaves him the positions as President of the Alberta Wheat Pool and Vice-President of the Central Selling Agency, (Canadian Wheat Pool). Mr. Wood, who came to the Canadian prairies from the State of Missouri, was the only man to hold an executive position with the Wheat Pool at the same time holding the presidency of the Farmers Political Organization.

Motherwell, carried the wheat producers to new experiments in politics and marketing. Not only have provincial governments been made and unmade at the command of the farmers' organization, but the balance of power swayed in Dominion Governments.

A colleague of Motherwell's in the Mackenzie King cabinet was Thomas Alexander Crerar, Minister of Railways. Crerar headed the grain growers company as

president at its inception. Previous he had farmed a Hudson's Bay Company quarter-section at Russell, Manitoba. He demonstrated an ability for organization in the grain company, leaving to become a cabinet minister in 1917.

Another member of this cabinet was C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. Dunning came to Canada in 1902 from Leicestershire, England, taking up a homestead. When the Saskatchewan wheat producers went into the elevator business in 1911 he was elected secretary. Later he was appointed general manager and this proved a springboard into politics which carried him to the Dominion cabinet in 1926. The farmers of western Canada, showing a genius for po-



FORMER SALES HEAD

George B. McIvor, who until the appointment of John I. MacFarland as General Manager of the selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pool, had for several years the task of directing the wheat pool sales. Though scarcely thirty years old Mr. McIvor has directed the sale of over a billion bushels of wheat to nineteen different countries.

litical and economic organization more successful than probably any other group of agrarians in history, have rewarded their leaders with a succession of high positions.

It was to the private grain trade the Wheat Pool looked for experience when called upon to market over fifty per cent. of the prairie harvest. Young McIvor and practically all his assistants came from this source. Likewise John I. MacFarland, appointed general manager of the Pool November 28th, 1930.

MacFarland emerged from the wheat pool crisis as the dictator of the Pool's selling policy. It was his decision which closed the London and Paris offices of the Pool. This was the first move in decentralization of wheat control since the war. It was also the first step in reconciliation of the North American exporter and the British grain trade.

There are only a few men in western Canada who have the ability to retain the confidence of the co-operative and the private trade. The two outlooks are regrettably foreign though the ultimate common purpose must of necessity be the sale of wheat in the world market. MacFarland is one of these. He has shown the ability to separate the element of idealism general to all co-operative movements from the practical measures necessary in the marketing of any commodity. But he has not lost confidence with the Pool membership because of this. The Canadian wheat producer, though here and there supporting a radical with a grievance, is by and large a very practical individual.

MacFarland first came in contact with the farmers' marketing problem as a country elevator owner in Alberta. Previously he had been in the grain trade in Toronto. In 1912 he became an executive officer of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company. A short time later he was its president. A fellow director was Hon. R. B. Bennett, now Premier of Canada. Bennett was then a young lawyer gaining not only reputation but material success in the expanding west. A friendship was born which endured throughout their later successes and MacFarland was found at the Imperial Conference in London in 1930 as an advisor in wheat marketing to the Premier.

There is no doubt that Bennett was pleased at the Pool's new appointment. The banks were also pleased. However, the Pool sin-

(Continued on Page 52)

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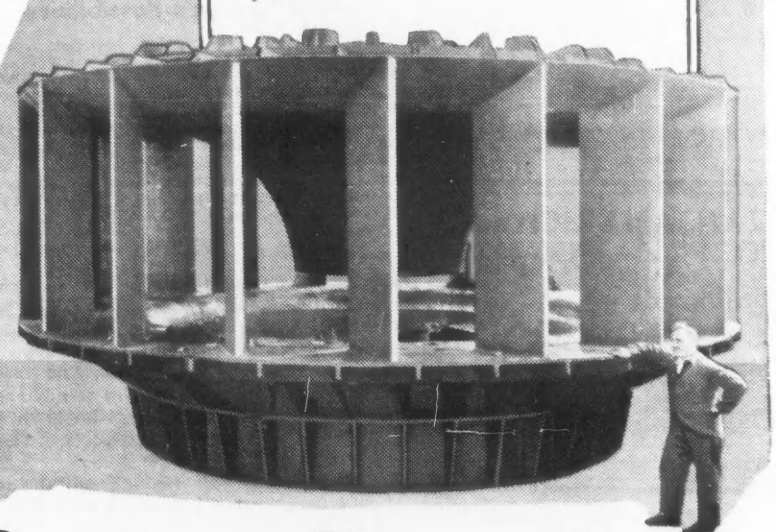
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DIVIDEND NOTICE TRAYMORE LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 16

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three quarters per cent (1 3/4%) on the first day of March, 1931, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company. The above dividend is payable on and after the 15th day of April, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of April, 1931.

By order of the Board
J. J. SWIFT,
Secretary.
Toronto 2, April 8, 1931.

TRANSAMERICA CORPORATION LIMITED

DIVIDEND NO. 6

Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent (1 1/2%), being at the rate of 6% per annum, has been declared on the Preferred shares of this Company, payable April 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record on March 28th, 1931.

By order of the Board,
EDWIN T. CAMPBELL,
Secretary.

De Forest Crosley Radio Co. Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Twenty Cents (20¢) per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the capital stock of De Forest Crosley Radio Company Limited, payable on the first day of May, 1931, to shareholders of record on the fifteenth day of April, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
J. W. PEART,
Secretary-Treasurer.
DATED at Toronto, this 10th day of April, 1931.

GOLD & DROSS

The End of the Gold Rush?

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Two weeks ago you stated that the golds still had market possibilities and this turned out to be right, as they have all gone up sharply since. The buying seems to be strong, as I write, and I would like your opinion as to the present position of the dividend payers in this list. Have we missed the boat?

—S. St. C., Toronto, Ont.

It looks as though you had—for the time being at least. A lot of the recent wave of buying, embracing the whole Canadian mining list, came from United States sources and the present might be a good time for Canadians to take a profit on their gold stocks.

Current quotations on the leading ones are: Dome, \$12.25; McIntyre, \$26.00; Hollinger, \$8.40; Lake Shore, \$28.50; Teck Hughes, \$8.50; Wright-Hargreaves, \$3.00; Sylvanite, \$1.10. With the exception of Dome these stocks all made new highs for the year recently. Some of them are getting out of line with dividends and dividend expectations.

Individually, Dome will probably not increase its dividend, being on the search for a new property. McIntyre at this level is high. Hollinger yield is still fair, especially as bonuses have been hinted at. It is not likely, however, that anything sensational will develop in this 20 year old mine. Lake Shore is frankly anticipating things. Teck is more in line with normal expectations of increased dividend, but it has been an uncertain market performer in the past. Wright-Hargreaves advanced on ore expectations; something could happen there. Sylvanite must have advanced through sympathy alone.

Detroit Bridge Debentures

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I hold some of the debentures of the Detroit International Bridge and you know that this company has failed to pay the interest on these. I recently got a letter asking me to deposit my debentures with a committee and since I don't know much about financial matters I would like your opinion on this committee. Is it reliable and do you think I would be better off if I joined them? What is the outlook for the bridge company?

—T. D. O., Sarnia, Ont.

I think that you would be very wise to deposit your debentures under the plan outlined by the committee and I would advise you to act at once. The committee is entirely reliable; it is taking a very necessary action in protecting the interests of the debenture holders and I think that it should receive the support of all such. You can easily see the danger, should holders of the first mortgage bonds, which naturally rank ahead of the debentures, take over the company. At the present time it appears as though some form of fairly drastic capital reorganization would be required, and you will be much better off in associating yourself with the committee.

Current prospects for the bridge company do not appear any too bright. Both Detroit and the Border Cities have been severely hit by the depression and traffic has naturally been at levels entirely unanticipated in earnings estimates. In addition there is the competition not only of the tunnel, but of the ferries which still operate, and which last year cut their rates in order to retain business. For 1930 the company reported a deficit of \$1,367,296 and while interest on the first mortgage bonds was paid, it was not earned. An engineering report last year indicated that first mortgage bond interest should be earned in 1931, but so far there has been not much evidence of improvement in traffic or revenue. It appears that concerted action by the debenture holders is not only wise, but necessary.

Leave This One Alone

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Enclosed please find some literature I recently got from a man in Denver offering me stock in Cobalt Gold Mines. I know that gold is getting lots of attention today and this looks like a chance to get in a gold mine cheaply. I don't want to take any chances though, even though the price is low. What is your opinion?

—E. C. Tottenhara, Ont.

Cobalt Gold Mining Company of Colorado is a straight come-on scheme, as the literature pretty obviously indicates. When a Colorado company has to sell stock in Ontario at one cent a share you should be able to smell a rat. Don't put a cent into it.

Canada Cement's Possibilities

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have some preferred stock of Canada Cement which I bought on your recommendation as a good investment and I thank you for your excellent advice. Last summer, having some spare funds and wanting something that looked good to put away and forget about for several years, I picked on the common stock of this same company and bought 100 shares at 14. I'm not worried about it but just lately I was going over my investments and thought that I would appreciate your opinion—which I value most highly—on this venture of mine. It's still good for holding, don't you think?

—D. L. P., Montreal, Que.

I most certainly think that it is. If you carry out your original plan and continue to "forget about" this for several years I think that it will show you a very handsome profit. Incidentally you are already up 2 1/2 points at current prices of around 16 1/2 and recently there has been quite a bit of steady accumulation of this stock by interests who have pretty thoroughly investigated future prospects of the company.

I know that you are sufficiently familiar with the situation not to expect dividends for quite a time. Earnings on the common were five cents per share in 1928, 39 cents in 1929 and 36 cents last year. This does not, however, give a complete picture. The company has been greatly strengthening its financial structure, has written off large sums for depreciation in each year and is now in an excellent position to amass profits. Its plants are modern and excellently distributed and the company is the dominant factor in its industry in the Dominion.

While the long term outlook is excellent, the more immediate future is also bright. Large construction projects either under way at the present time or planned will call for the utilization of cement in huge quantities and despite the depression I would not be at all surprised if Canada Cement experienced

a comparatively favorable year in 1931. Use of concrete in highway building is steadily increasing and in a country such as Canada the future along these lines is certainly promising.

In my opinion the general picture surrounding the company is a good deal brighter than mere figures reveal. I think that Canada Cement common is a stock worthy of attention by those investors who can afford to do without immediate return in the anticipation of important appreciation over a term of years.

—J. L. M., Welland, Ont.

Page-Hersey Tubes

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have some common stock of Page-Hersey Tubes which I bought earlier this year on your advice. I bought this for holding but I now have a profit of five points on this stock and I have been reading some very gloomy articles on the business outlook and I wonder if I shouldn't sell now while I have a profit. I don't need to do this if you think this stock is still good for holding for some years. Do you think the dividend is safe and what is your advice?

—J. L. M., Welland, Ont.

I immediately think of the old saying about no one ever getting poor taking profits, when I read your letter. It seems to me that the decision on selling or holding is one which should be made entirely on the basis of your investment position and financial habits; if you are an investor who follows the market and gets in and out I think you might well sell at current levels of around 91 in the hope of getting in again if the market becomes dull—as it may well do—later in the summer. If, however, you are a real long-term investor, and bought this stock with the idea of putting it away and forgetting about it for two or three years, I can see no reason to disturb your holdings. Page-Hersey is, in my opinion, a company which merits faith in its future.

As to the dividend, I can see no reason for worry—at least for quite a time yet. You possibly know that the requirement of \$5 on the common was earned more than twice over last year, in the face of adverse business conditions. This demonstrates the stability of the company's earning power, and another optimistic factor is the commencement of operations of the new seamless tube mill. On the other hand, I expect that any increase in demand for the company's products should be fairly slow as business gradually improves, and there are quite a number of people who believe that this improvement is farther off than around the corner. Page-Hersey is, however, in strong financial position; I think it should weather the storm satisfactorily and that growing profits lie ahead.

—J. L. M., Welland, Ont.

Doubts About Pend Oreille

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I wish you would kindly give me as much information as possible about Pend Oreille. I bought quite a number of these shares about one year ago, and I notice that they have dropped considerably in price since that time, but that this stock has taken a jump recently. I am wondering what caused this. I hardly need to say that I will be very grateful to you for your opinion, which I value most highly.

—J. W. C., Montreal, Que.

Pend Oreille is a base metal mining proposition with property in the state of Washington and control of the Reeves McDonald mine in British Columbia. The property holdings are large and contain a number of deposits of zinc and lead. The Reeves McDonald group has had extensive and careful development revealing large tonnages of low grade ore. The Pend Oreille holdings proper have been investigated by numerous shallow shafts, some lateral work and diamond drilling, over a period of years.

It is still uncertain what is the exact or approximate economic value of these groups. As a matter of fact it has been a subject of dissension. Combined with this there has been a certain vagueness about the financing of the operation and doubt as to the financial position. The stock has had extreme fluctuations and its high price in 1929 was unaccountable for in any other way than market manipulation. The treasury apparently did not benefit from this.

As it looks today the company has, apart from the Reeves McDonald, a group of base metal properties of uncertain merit. A small mill is in existence and a certain small tonnage of concentrates were shipped a short time ago, accounting for some market movement. The Reeves McDonald will have to be handled in a large tonnage way on account of grade. The other holdings might be valuable in a different price cycle for lead and zinc but there has been a lack of frankness in dealing with shareholders which has caused doubt of the whole operation.

—J. W. C., Montreal, Que.

Associated Breweries of Canada

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I have some of the common stock of Associated Breweries of Canada which I bought just before the dividend was cut in half. I knew that this was a speculation all right and I was willing to take my chances. I don't want to lose my money completely though and I hear that the company did badly last year. What I would like now is your opinion as to whether the \$1 dividend will keep on being paid. If it is I wouldn't be so badly off as the stock is only down about three points from what I paid for it. Thanks a lot.

—P. D. L., Winnipeg, Man.

It is impossible to say what course directors of Associated Breweries will take as to the dividend but I think that you have not a very clear picture of the situation when you say that the company "did badly" last year. It is true that earnings and sales were down, as was to be expected in view of conditions in the West, where the company's subsidiaries operate, but the report is by no means a gloomy document. My own opinion is that if business continues for the full year at the current rate, that the company will be able to maintain payments at the rate of 25 cents quarterly.

Earnings for 1930 amounted to \$524,427 after all allowances, as compared with \$836,683 the previous year, or \$1.89 per share on the common as against \$3.26. An encouraging feature of the report was the strong cash and current position as shown in the balance sheet, working capital amounting to \$1,327,123. The plants of the company are all modern and in excellent shape, and are strategically located to obtain their full share of all available business. It seems likely that while no great improvement can be

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Dividend Number 213

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A dividend of 1% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 22nd day of April, 1931, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 8th day of April, 1931.

DATED the 1st day of April, 1931.
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GOLD & DROSS

reasonably expected during 1931, last year was just about as bad as any the company is likely to encounter. Admitting that there seems nothing immediately in prospect to indicate much increase in the buying power of the West, I think that Associated Breweries can operate profitably at current levels, and I believe, maintain current payments on its common.

I hardly need, of course, to stress the speculative nature of this common stock; at current prices the yield is over 10 per cent. You knew that you were speculating when you originally bought it and I assume that you are prepared to accept the fairly high degree of risk holding entails. If you feel that you are not I would suggest that you take your loss and get into something safer.

POTPOURRI

W. A., Buckingham, Que. While hardly in the investment classification, the class "A" stock of UNITED LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY looks attractive for long term holding, and I think you might well retain the stock which you purchased at 25¢. The company's operating revenues in the 12 months ended September 30th last showed a gain of 2.7% over the previous year, although the rate of gain has slackened somewhat during 1931. Based on the average number of shares outstanding the results for 1930 were equal to \$2.30 a share as compared with \$1.91 a year earlier. As you know, the present dividend rate is \$1 annually.

J. P., Cobourg, Ont. The value of WINDSOR COBALT MINES, LTD., stock is exactly nil. Moreover they will remain at the value as the property never had a chance. It is outside the productive area and the flotation was merely a promotion.

D. R., London, Ont. The current yield on HIRAM WALKER-GOODERHAM AND WORTS is in itself an answer to your question as to the speculative nature of this stock. Nevertheless I think it is not without attraction at the present time. It is impossible to say, of course, if the present dividend of \$1 will be continued, but I understand that the company's sales in the current fiscal year are running at least equal to last year's. Canadian distillers seem to be able to maintain a good export volume, despite the embargo on liquor shipments to the United States. Another point is that an agreement was recently concluded between the various distilleries, and this is said to have eliminated much wasteful competition, and to have generally strengthened the position. I would not recommend that you put a very large proportion of your funds into Walker's, but I think it is a reasonable business man's speculation.

A. B. C., Halifax, N. S. BIDGOOD is a gold prospect in Eastern Kirkland section which has returned to work recently, having secured \$50,000 with which to deepen No. 2 shaft as a venture in the direction of exploiting its chances. Old stock, exchangeable five for one new, is now selling at eight cents, or 40 cents for new and this appears rather high. MOSS GOLD MINES, LTD., is a gold prospect in Ontario which has had considerable work and which is promised a mill. Official reports on ore grade and quantity indicate that there is possibility of operating before year end. It is impossible to compute probable earnings at this time.

W. H., Toronto, Ont. I am afraid that your outlook as a holder of the class "A" stock of CLEAN-ITERIAS LIMITED is not particularly bright. The reason the company is in operation is that it is being operated by the trustee F. M. Moffat, for the benefit of the creditors. I believe that the trustee made sufficient money during the fall season to carry the company through the winter months, and that there is prospects of profitable operation during the summer. I believe that creditors are owed something like \$50,000, and it may take two or three years of operation by the trustee, providing he is successful, in order to pay them off. If this is achieved at the end of the period the company would of course revert to the shareholders. Even so, your position is not bright. I believe that the outstanding capitalization of the company was to consist of some 3,500 shares of class "A" stock, and 35,000 shares of common, the latter of which I imagine is in the hands of the promoters. As a class "A" holder you would be at the mercy of those in control of the company. It is possible, of course, that the trustee may find it necessary to dispose of the property and make a distribution to the creditors. In this case, of course, your class "A" stock may prove valueless.

W. T., St. Thomas, Ont. KIRKLAND PREMIER is not a gold mine but a gold prospect, lying south of the producing area in Kirkland Lake area. It has had about five tests, down to 1,250 feet, with drilling, without approximating success. The work done yielded encouragement from time to time but it cannot be said that any minable body of commercial ore is assured. It is possible that through some reorganization the company might get going again and that it might under such circumstances sell higher. But this prospect is slim.

E. P., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion CORPORATE TRUST SHARES would constitute a satisfactory investment for a portion of your funds. This company is, as you doubtless know, a fixed trust following the usual set-up and the shares consist of certificates representing a participation in a unit deposited with the trustee. Corporate Trust Shares have good sponsorship, and other investment trusts sponsored by the same interests have good records.

A. S., Sarnia, Ont. CENTRAL GOLD MINES LIMITED is, in my opinion, entirely too speculative for your purpose. It is simply prospecting acreage which has not yet shown indications of including mineral deposits of commercial value. Such ventures are for those who can afford to take a long chance.

J. P., London, Ont. I do not think you have any cause for worry in connection with your bonds of CAWTHRA APARTMENTS LIMITED. Furthermore, I see no reason why you should sell this bond at 85 and take a loss since the market in Toronto, while not particularly active, is from 90 to par for these bonds. I am informed that the apartment, situated at the corner of Beverley and College Streets, Toronto, has only four vacancies. This is a very good record, in view of conditions. Interest is being earned at the present time by a small margin though sinking fund is not quite up to date, due to the fact that rentals have been somewhat reduced.

J. M., Toronto, Ont. CONSOLIDATED TIN CORPORATION is attempting to raise money for the exploration and development of certain mineral deposits in Manitoba which have shown some evidence of containing tin and other metals. It is decidedly questionable whether the deposits have a commercial concentration of tin. If they have they are unique. It is probably the longest shot in the mining world.

J. D., Victoria, B. C. NATION-WIDE SECURITIES COMPANY TRUST CERTIFICATES SERIES "B" are the shares of an investment trust of the fixed type. Each certificate represents a 1/3,000th interest in a unit of 330 shares of common or preferred stocks of public utility, railroad and industrial companies, banks and insurance companies, together with cash or other property. In my opinion these Trust Certificates are a reasonable buy for a portion of your investment funds.

M. R., Black Land, N. B. Stock of CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, LTD., is not worth anything and no dividends have ever been paid. Also, no dividends ever will be paid. It was simply a promotion scheme and a pretty raw one at that. I regret to say that your money is gone.

N. V., Colgan, Ont. I regret that there is no market for shares of UNITED FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY LIMITED, and about the only way you could dispose of this stock would be to one of your own friends or acquaintances who wants to buy it. Occasionally the company does arrange for the transfer of shares, but I am

informed at the present time that since there are no buyers such a transfer would be impossible. As a shareholder you presumably received a copy of the last annual report of the company showing fairly substantial progress, but the payment of no dividends for the last fiscal year. It may interest you to know at the present time that there is a move on foot to amend the charter of the company whereby the present shares could be exchanged for shares of another type, which would be redeemable by the company out of profits. At the present time the charter of the company does not permit this. Before such a plan goes through, however, it will be submitted to shareholders at the next annual meeting of the company.

R. N., Bala, Ont. PORCUPINE GRANDE and PORCUPINE KIRKLAND would not be good investments or even good speculations. Neither is in operation.

E. F., Toronto, Ont. I am sorry to see that you put so much into SECOND STANDARD ROYALTIES, in view of the fact that I have severely criticized this company and its methods a number of times in these columns. You know, of course, that dividends are not being paid by the company at the present time, and a nominal market for the preferred stock exists at somewhere around 14c. You might have some difficulty, however, in disposing of a block of the size you hold, at that figure. There is no market for the common. As to the wisdom of exchanging the Second Standard Royalties for Imperial Royalties, I think practically anything would be better than Second Standard, although Imperial itself is highly speculative, and in my opinion not particularly desirable.

M. L., Saskatoon, Sask. There is no record of any activity on the part of CANADA MUTUAL MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY for many years. Sir Sam Hughes was behind this company, which had a number of properties in British Columbia. What has become of them I have no idea. If the company was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia (this fact can be ascertained from the stock certificate), I would suggest that you write the Provincial Secretary of that province at Victoria, B. C., and ask for a report as to what became of the company.

J. G., Brussels, Belgium The mining locations of BELGIAN CANADIAN MINING COMPANY LTD., while interesting to a prospector, are distinctly not interesting to foreign speculators or investors. The areas in question are productive of numerous small sulphide showings, which have been tested in hundreds without commercial results. While the tone of the prospectus is not too optimistic there is some evidence of a desire to crowd on a little pressure toward the end. It would be emphatically my advice to your correspondent to emphasize strongly the speculative nature of this venture and to point out that the chances of profitable development of such holdings is about one thousand to one.

P. J. F., Westmount, Que. I would not put any more money into McLEOD RIVER MINING CORPORATION. The prospects of this company succeeding are remote. These dredging propositions are full of uncertainties at the best of times and the McLeod River area is unproven.

J. H., Bridge River, B. C. I assume that the stock which you hold is that of BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. If so, I consider this stock attractive for long term holding, but I do not see much prospect of near term appreciation.

M. T., Midland, Ont. HECLA CONSOLIDATED is a prospecting organization, which has or had certain claims in the Rouyn area. These were raw acreage without any particular merit and never showed a sign of containing mineralization. Extravagant claims were made, mostly in England, for the merits of the proposition. Stock was sold at \$1 a share, costing promoters less than a shilling. This caused a lot of trouble as English shareholders could not obtain Canadian confirmation for statements made. It was a "boom" stock which was made a vehicle for unsavory promotional financing. It is now inactive.

B. H., Toronto, Ont. All the stocks named in your list have very good possibilities for more or less substantial appreciation in market value over a period of say two or three years. The four I would suggest are CANADIAN PACIFIC, PACIFICER, FORD OF CANADA and INTERNATIONAL NICKEL. These issues are, in my opinion, definitely low priced at the present time in relation to intrinsic values and prospective earning power.

C. S. H., Fort William, Ont. GRANADA, in production and making a profit, has an opportunity of increasing the scope of work but little prospect of paying any return for some time. The type of deposit is rather unusual and does not lend itself to ready calculation of ore reserves. For this reason it is quite speculative. BLOOM LAKE CONSOLIDATED has nothing very interesting to offer a speculator.

J. N., Toronto, Ont. DOMINION STORES should meet your requirements very well, I think. At current quotations around 20 the annual yield is just 6 per cent. This appears to be well protected in view of the fact that even under the unfavorable operating conditions existing in 1930, the company was able to earn \$1.91 a share, as against \$2.12 a share in 1929. Dominion Stores is the largest grocery chain in Canada, and its management has proved its ability to deal satisfactorily with much aggressive competition. During the past year the company equipped a larger number of its units for the handling of meat, which would provide additional revenue. While several of the other stocks named by you are also quite attractive, Dominion Stores combines reasonable safety in market value over a period of say three or four years, which I imagine is about the situation you want.

L. C., Jordan Station, Ont. CONROYAL GOLD MINES LIMITED, an eastern Kirkland prospect, has had considerable exploration work which has been carried to a depth of 1,000 feet. It has been well managed and reasonably financed to date, but no mining luck has been encountered. Five cents a share would be a fair valuation. I would not accept at its face value the statement that the stock will be listed and sold in New York at 25 cents, without some thought that there was a string tied to Canadian free stock at five cents. If your client wants to gamble in the stock at five cents he has the chances which attend such operations, bearing in mind that a couple of hundred thousand dollars have already been expended in plant and work without success.

R. S. T., Winnipeg, Man. RYPAN PORCUPINE did not get far with whatever money it raised from the public in the "boom". Present valuation is nil and future prospects are poor; there is no activity at the property and it is quite unlikely that there will be any work done in the near future. You bought CAPITOL OIL AND NATURAL GAS stock at three times par when you paid three cents a share. Incredible as it may seem, this company was capitalized at 250,000,000 shares of one cent par. However, the company got to work, did some drilling, acquired options on a good acreage, bought into another company but had no luck.

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Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

New April Bond List

Investors may select from our new April List the investments best suited to meet their personal requirements. This list includes a wide range of high grade Canadian Government, Municipal and Corporation securities. Copy will be gladly furnished upon request.

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Concerning Insurance

Marine Insurance by the State

British and French Governments Provide Part of Coverage
Required by New Liners

By GEORGE GILBERT

IT WILL naturally be regarded by the public as an evidence of lack of business enterprise on the part of those engaged in marine insurance, when it is known that marine underwriters throughout the world are evidently unable to supply among them the full amount of coverage required on a single risk like a vessel of the new type of ocean liners.

One of these ocean greyhounds is now under construction at Clydebank for the Cunard Steamship Company. It will probably cost between \$20,000,000 and \$22,500,000, while the total "swallowing" capacity of the world's marine insurance markets on a risk of this kind has hitherto been estimated at about \$12,500,000. Though somewhat over this amount of insurance has already been placed with the underwriters on the construction risk of the new liner, there is still about \$10,000,000 to be taken care of.

After some negotiation, the British Government has decided to come to the assistance of the Cunard Company by authorizing the Board of Trade, a department of the Government, to provide insurance against both construction and marine risks in so far as the ordinary insurance market is unable to do so. That is, the steamship company is required to exhaust the open market before calling on the Government to make up the deficiency.

Any insurance so provided by the Government in respect of construction risks is to be at a fixed rate of premium of 1½ per cent. for three years, plus an additional 2½ per cent. on that rate. If the vessel is not delivered or accepted within three years from the laying of her keel, there is to be an addition of .025 per cent. per month or part thereof beyond the three years' period until her delivery and acceptance. As the Government agrees to accept what insurance is not absorbed by the market at this rate, this is equivalent to fixing the maximum rate for the coverage.

For the purpose of carrying out this insurance arrangement, the Government proposes to establish a Cunard Insurance Fund, into which the premiums will be paid and out of which any claims will be met. So far as the Fund may be unable to meet any such claims, they will be paid to the extent of the deficiency from the Consolidated Fund. The accounts of the Fund are to be audited each year by the Comptroller and Auditor-General, and are to be laid before Parliament together with a copy of the report of this official.

It is also provided that the agreement with the Cunard Company and any supplemental or other agreement with third parties necessary to giving effect to such agreement are to be exempt from Stamp Duty and are to be likewise exempt from the limitation applicable to ordinary marine insurance contracts, that they shall not run for more than one year; but the policies issued to the steamship

company or the builders by or on behalf of the Government will be subject to Stamp Duty and to the ordinary law applicable to policies of their class.

Evidently the British Government regard this incursion into marine insurance in peace time as a business proposition designed to secure the construction of one, and probably two, very large vessels, to maintain the country's place in Transatlantic travel and to provide employment for a very large number of men in a depressed British industry. It is looked upon as a necessary action under the circumstances, and not as Government competition with insurance companies and underwriters in the matter of marine insurance rates, as it is confined to the insurance which cannot be absorbed in the ordinary market. It is claimed to be based on sound economic principles and altogether superior to a direct subvention to the steamship company, which, it is stated by the president of the Board of Trade, has not been asked for at all in this case.

This rate was fixed by the Government in conjunction with Lloyd's, and by some underwriters it is regarded as too low, but as the Government will absorb what the insurance market fails to take at that rate, every effort will doubtless be made to assume the largest possible amount in order to reduce the Government's participation in the business to the lowest point.

The French Government has also been induced to provide similar cover for the new liner of the Cie General Transatlantique which is to cost about \$24,000,000, an amount far in excess of the present capacity of the world's marine insurance markets. In this case the Government, it is understood, will not participate until at least \$12,000,000 has been accepted by the insurance companies and underwriters in the open market. Then the owners will be able to avail themselves of the Government insurance against total loss at the low rate of .55 per cent.

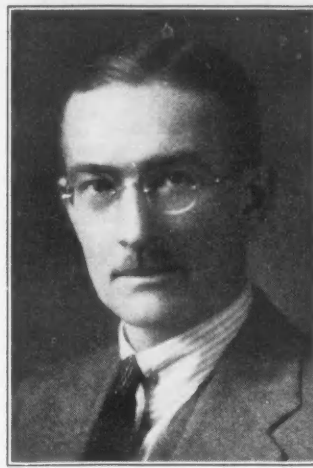
Thus, through the failure of private enterprise to keep up with the requirements of modern business in the matter of marine insurance protection, a considerable proportion of the marine risk of these new liners will have to be assumed by the British and French Governments respectively, thereby establishing an undesirable precedent for state intervention in insurance business in peace time.

Principals in Insurance Investments, Ltd., Get Prison Terms

GERALD F. CRONAN, president, and A. W. Northup, vice-president, of the defunct Insurance Investments, Limited, which went into liquidation in November last, were found guilty in the county criminal court at Toronto on April 2 of the theft of 1,084 shares of stock and \$17,707 in money belonging to their clients. Cronan was sentenced to three years in the Portsmouth penitentiary, while Northup was sentenced to eighteen months determinate and six months indeterminate in the Ontario Reformatory. There were no less than twelve charges of theft against them, and they were convicted on five charges.

Among the stocks stolen by this pair from their clients were shares of well-known insurance companies such as the Manufacturers Life, General Accident of Canada, National Liberty, Ontario Equitable, Beaver Fire, Hudson Casualty and Halifax Fire. Both men were in receipt of good salaries; Cronan received \$7,800 a year and in addition had obtained an overdraft of \$33,233, while Northup got \$6,500 yearly, plus a commission totalling \$4,685 within two years, so that their stealing of the money and stocks of their customers was a particularly contemptible crime.

Cronan and Northup, who are brothers-in-law, already had prison records, having both been sentenced at Halifax in 1923 to two years in Dorchester penitentiary for conspiracy and fraud. They were both released on ticket-of-leave within a year. Though given every opportunity to turn



MUTUAL RELIEF OFFICER

W. T. Fortye, who has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer of the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company, succeeding the late J. N. Alexander. He was formerly with the Bank of Montreal, entering its service in 1910, and serving in Montreal, Toronto, Chicago and Kingston, with two years in the head office as Inspector for Ontario. On his return in 1919 from the war in which he served as Captain with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, he re-entered the bank, and remained with it until 1928, when he was appointed Manager of F. W. Macdonald & Co., stock brokers. Two years later he joined Hanson Bros., Inc., Toronto, from which company he resigned to accept his present appointment.

over a new leaf and make good, they evidently could not stay straight, and both are back in prison again.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
An endowment policy in my favour matures in the course of a few months. The company (Sun Life of Canada) has approached me on the question of leaving all or a portion of the money on deposit with them.

Will you be good enough to tell me what exactly would be the security on which this would be loaned to them. Would it be on all fours with the security enjoyed by policyholders?

Security is everything to me. Would it be better, in your opinion, to invest the money in high-grade bonds? I am a "rentier", and whilst I have carried the principle of diversification almost to excess, yet in these times I have suffered losses, and can hardly be too careful in my future commitments.

You have given me valuable help in the past, for which I am grateful to you. May I trouble you again?
—F.E.R., Royal Oak, B. C.

You would be taking no chances in leaving the proceeds of your endowment policy with the company in question, the Sun Life of Canada, as the security would be beyond question and the interest yield a very satisfactory one.

Your security would be the assets and surplus of the company. The liability of the company to you for repayment of the money would have to be taken care of just the same as its liability to policyholders for the payment of their policies as they become claims, and funds for the purpose must be maintained at all times to cover such liabilities in full.

Money left on deposit with the company is a liability just the same as its policy liabilities, and is so shown in its financial statements. As the net surplus of the Sun Life of Canada at the end of 1930, a time of very much depressed security values, was \$36,532,000 in excess of all liabilities, including the liability for money left on deposit with the company, the security afforded is more than ample.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I am writing you to find out what I could get out of my Chosen Friends Insurance policy at the end of five years. I have a policy for one thousand dollars. The rates are \$1.43 per month and 25c lodge dues per month, making a total of \$1.68 each month. I was told I could get the amount I had paid in at the end of five years if I so desired. Will you kindly give me all particulars concerning the insurance.

—M. E. C., Bowmanville, Ont.

Without an examination of your certificate with the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, I could not say what cash value it would have at the end of five years. If you will send me your policy I shall be glad to give you the information.

I may say, however, that I know of no such certificate under which you can get back in cash at the end of five years the entire amount paid in for lodge dues and premiums.

As the society is now operating on an actuarial basis and maintaining the requisite reserves to carry out its policy contracts, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance. Any claim arising under its certificates can be readily collected.

It is regularly licensed in Ontario as a fraternal society, and at the end of 1929 its total admitted assets were \$2,249,018, while its

SIXTY YEARS of PROGRESS

1871

1931

STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for.....\$705,678,000
Total Assurance in Force.....\$2,863,701,000
Surplus and Contingency Reserve \$36,532,000
Assets.....\$588,733,000
Liabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock).....\$552,201,000

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COLIN E. SWORD, Manager for Canada

A British Company Established in 1835 by British Merchants of the Far East.

total liabilities, including reserves amounted to \$2,026,983. Thus there was a surplus of \$222,035 over all liabilities.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Kindly advise me as to the following point: I have a 20 pay life insurance policy now fully paid up. The insurance agent advises me to liquidate this policy and get fresh insurance for the same amount. From a life insurance agent's point of view this seems reasonable, as the money held up by the insurance can be invested otherwise. From an investment point of view, however, it seems unreasonable, since life insurance as a form of investment is about the safest one can have.

—L. J. S., Toronto, Ont.

It would mean a loss to you to cash your 20-pay life insurance policy and start all over again to pay for another policy for the same amount. The only person who would come out ahead on this transaction would be the insurance agent who would get a commission on the new policy.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
As a subscriber and former contributor to your columns, I would be glad to know if you would favour me with your opinion on the following: Are all the prominent life insurance companies, such as Sun Life, Canada Life, The Manufacturers' Life, Confederation Life, Great West Life, Maritime Life, Northern Life, North American Life, National Life, Imperial Life, Dominion Life, Excelsior Life, London Life, Continental Life, Mutual Life, safe to insure with and in good standing? also the three United States companies doing business in Canada, Metropolitan Life, Mutual Life (New York) and New York Life.

What companies really present the best financial showing as regards profits to policyholders? In particular, as regards Sun Life, presumably the strongest Canadian company, there was a good deal of publicity given to this company some time ago, that its investments or some percentage thereof consisted of common stocks of companies doing business in the United States? Is Sun Life strong enough to weather any financial storm?

—H. B. R., Halifax, N.S.

All the life companies listed are in a sound financial position and safe to insure with, and if you took out insurance with any one of them you would be making no mistake.

While the results under participating policies might be somewhat better with a few of the older companies, you would have no reason for disappointment if you insured with any of the companies mentioned.

With regard to financial position of Sun Life, its strength is shown by the fact at December 31, 1930,



LEADING CANADA LIFE PRODUCER

Paul H. Dunnagan, of Minneapolis, who has been one of the leading producers of business for the Canada Life Assurance Company for several years, and who headed the entire field force in Canada and the United States for the month of February.

with all securities taken into account at market values at the end of the year, its surplus over all liabilities, including reserves, capital, etc., amounted to \$36,592,000, so that its ability to weather any financial storm now or in the future is made abundantly clear.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
Is the Pilot Insurance Company, with head office at 159 Bay Street, Toronto, a safe company to insure with, or one you would recommend? Their rates for automobile insurance, I believe, are as low as quoted by any company in Canada, and when such a condition prevails the question naturally arises, "How can they do it when most or practically all of the other companies have a uniform rate considerably higher and at that claim to be losing money." Your advice will be greatly appreciated.

—C. D. Milverton, Ont.

Pilot Insurance Company has been in business since April 20, 1927, and at the end of 1930 its total assets were \$649,727, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$327,708, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$322,018. The paid up capital is \$267,930, so there is a net surplus over paid up capital and all liabilities of \$54,088.

Accordingly, the financial position is a sound one, policyholders are amply protected, and the company is safe to insure with.

The Pilot is a non-tariff company and is therefore not bound to follow Board rates, but can use its own judgment as to premium charges and commission rates.

NORANDA'S ORE

(Continued from Page 45)

As the ore treated during the year amounted to 733,971 tons, it follows that an average of \$16.30 per ton was recovered, on which the profit was \$5.23 per ton and the contingencies and costs amounting to \$11.07 per ton.

There are indications that as time goes on the costs and contingencies will be reduced. For this reason, it appears fair to adopt an estimate of approximately \$10 as the amount which Noranda must secure from each ton of ore in order to break even, and with anything above that value being available for distribution among the shareholders. So much for the costs, and now to deal with the ore with which the company will have to operate.

THE total ore reserve amounts to 8,175,000 tons. The total copper content is estimated at 640,000,000 pounds, or a value of around \$65,000,000 at the present price of copper. This ore reserve also contains approximately \$27,500,000 in gold. In other words the gross content of the ore in Noranda reserves is \$92,500,000. This amounts to \$11.32 per ton gross value, whereas during 1930 the amount absorbed in costs and contingencies was \$11.07 per ton.

It is only by taking into account the likelihood of lower costs and contingencies that Noranda could be expected to show much profit on the 8,175,000 tons of ore estimated in reserve, either that or through an advance in the price of copper.

The truth is that Noranda not only suffers from low quotations for copper, but the physical condition of the mine has been undergoing a change. The annual statement shows a big increase in tonnage of ore reserves, but this increase was made through adding to the tonnage a type of ore which could not be treated profitably under the present price of copper and the current costs at Noranda.

High grade ore reserves declined at Noranda in 1930 to the extent of about 34,000,000 pounds of copper. At the beginning of 1930 Noranda had 3,426,000 tons of direct smelting ore in reserve,

containing 514,000,000 pounds of copper. At the end of 1930 this had declined to 3,433,000 tons containing some 480,000,000 pounds.

The increase in tonnage reported during 1930 had to do with concentrating ore which is now estimated at 4,448,000 tons. This ore contains about 160,000,000 pounds of copper, or around \$3.65 per ton in copper at the current price of the metal. In addition to this is a gold content of \$3.52 per ton. In other words this great volume of ore contains an average value of some \$7.17 per ton at present, an amount which could scarcely be considered profitable at this time in view of the costs reflected in 1930.

IN ORDER to make this situation entirely clear, Noranda has some 3,433,000 tons of direct smelting ore which contains over \$14 per ton in copper and \$3.01 per ton in gold, even under the present low price of copper. This constitutes the really payable ore reserve on Noranda at this time, amounting to nearly \$60,000,000 in the form of ore valued at over \$17 per ton. This embraces 480,000,000 pounds of copper and \$10,300,000 in gold, this representing a decline of \$1,000,000 in gold and 34,000,000 pounds of copper as compared with one year ago.

Therefore, although Noranda shows ore reserves having increased 1,500,000 tons during 1930, yet it is important to keep in view the fact that this was done at the expense of including a very large tonnage of \$7.17 grade, and which if used wholly as given would dilute the entire ore resources of Noranda to an average value of \$11.32 per ton at present.

Noranda has a normal producing capacity of around 100,000,000 pounds of copper annually, plus upwards of \$3,000,000 in gold. This gold output would increase as a consequence of smelting higher proportions of concentrates. At the time of writing, performance at the mine and smelter is abnormal. Effort is being directed toward restricted output of copper, but with the largest possible output of gold. This condition cannot be taken as a part of

(Continued on Page 56)

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Established 1907
Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70
The Only Purely Canadian Company
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FIRE AND ALLIED LINES
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POOL PERSONALITIES

(Continued from Page 47)
cerely desired MacFarland to head their selling organization which is shown by the fact that he was importuned to accept the same position when the Pool was first formed.

With MacFarland at London, also an advisor to the Premier, was A. J. McPhail, president of the Pool. It is characteristic of the co-operatives' leader that few persons in Canada, even Pool members, knew he was attending this important parley until his return. There is probably no individual in the Dominion occupying such an important position who is quoted so little in the press. But this is not because McPhail has nothing to say. He holds to the opinion that wheat markets cannot be talked up or down. Reporters admit they are greeted kindly, the conversation is affable until wheat marketing is mentioned and then the Pool chief becomes a sphinx. "He is never secretive about Pool business except as a seller on a world market must be," say his associates in the Pool. However that may be, he never talks except when it is necessary.

The real McPhail is found only in the few addresses he has made over the Wheat Pool radio when a critical situation developed, and the few other occasions he has presented the case for the Pool before business men's organizations. It is then his frankness and grasp of the Pool's position in the world market comes to light. There was revealed a great deal of his character in his meeting with the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet. If an exception is made of Mr. Thomas' description in the British Parliament of Premier Bennett's empire trade proposals as a "humbly" — this meeting demonstrated more than anything else the opposite views held by the wheat producer and the man in public life in Great Britain. If McPhail gleaned wisdom from "the seats of the mighty" in London it is also evident educa-

tional opportunities were provided Great Britain's ambassadors to Wheat Pool headquarters in September, 1929.

Officially the Pool had this to say in its 1930 annual report to its members:

"At the request of the British Government conferences were arranged with the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas and representatives of the Pool at Winnipeg.

"Discussions took place on the possibilities of facilitating the interchange of commodities between Canada and the United Kingdom, having regard in particular to the desirability of ensuring an even flow of outward and return cargoes between Canada and the United Kingdom.

"At the first conference with Pool officials, it was evident that Mr. Thomas was under the impression that the Canadian Wheat Pool had been refusing to sell wheat at prevailing prices. The situation was fully explained to him and Mr. Thomas expressed himself as quite satisfied that the Pool was anxious to dispose of its wheat, and were freely offering it to consumers at prevailing prices. When quoted some months later as criticizing the policy of the Pool, Mr. Thomas, in an official interview sent to the Canadian Press by the British High Commissioner, made the following statement:

"My attention has been drawn to comment in Canada upon a statement made by me in the House of Commons. The suggestion that the statement was based upon any feeling that the Pool had been attempting to hold up wheat is wholly baseless."

"Before returning to England, Mr. Thomas made an urgent request that representatives of the Pool should continue the conferences with himself and other members of the British Cabinet, and Messrs. A. J. McPhail, D. R. McIntyre and W. A. MacLeod held several conferences with the Lord Privy Seal and other members of the British Government in London early in February."

When McPhail returned from Europe in March, 1930, he made his first public address before the Regina Board of Trade. He expressed himself as follows:

"Pool representatives, including myself, went Overseas partly in response to an invitation extended by Mr. Thomas when he was in Canada last fall, but principally in keeping with the policy of the Pool, since its inception, of having representatives visit the countries where we sell the most of our wheat, at least once a year. When Mr. Thomas was in Canada we had two conferences with him in Winnipeg. At the first conference it was quite evident that he had been absorbing a great deal of the propaganda that was circulating at that time regarding the supposed policy of the Pool in deliberately holding up the sale of wheat for higher prices in the future. We proved to him that our policy was quite the reverse of what he had been led to believe.

"He suggested that the Pool construct storage elevators in the United Kingdom ports, or, if the Pool did not care to do that the British Government might under-



THE SECOND STEP IN THE MOVE TO MARKET

Loaded from country elevators to trains, for the journey to the head of the Lakes, or tidewater, Canada's grain moves to market. Illustration shows a view of Vulcan, Alberta, the largest shipping point in the British Empire for grain, direct from farm to rolling stock. Nine elevators are located here, of which seven are double capacity.

take the work. The idea was that by having plenty of storage space in British ports, it would enable Canadian holders of wheat to ship at any time and store their wheat in these facilities on the other side. We told him that as an organization, we would not consider building warehouse facilities in the United Kingdom, nor would we even consider deliberately shipping unsold wheat and storing it in elevators on the other side, whether they were government owned or not.

"As a result of our experience it has been our policy more and more to avoid putting any wheat afloat, unsold. Once the wheat is afloat and is close to its destination, the seller is in a large measure at the mercy of the buyer."

Expression of McPhail's economic beliefs and a summing up of the 1930 situation was given in a wheat pool radio address from Regina in September, 1930, in which he said:

"We are facing conditions now that are the result of a world-wide financial depression. Some commodity prices have fallen to the lowest levels in 100 years. The world is poverty stricken and we are asked to believe that the cause of this is that there is an over-supply of the commodities we want and cannot pay for, and that there is too much wealth in the world. That increasing world poverty and distress is the natural and inevitable consequence of increased world production.

"The only man to whom the interests and welfare of the farmer is of first and vital concern, is the farmer himself. No other institution but his own is going to make the farmers' welfare its first con-

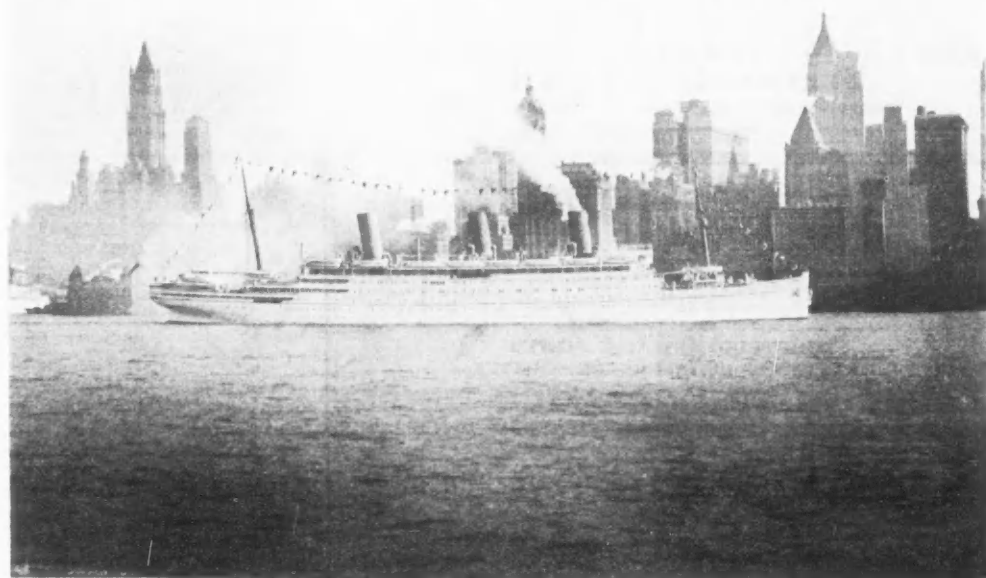
cern. No institution or power in this world but their own is going to free the people from economic depression. It is in times of stress that organizations, like individuals, show their mettle.

"We have made a good start, we have led the way as the world's greatest producers co-operative organization during the past six years, but we have still a long way to go to the ultimate objective of the co-operative movement; the day when each will receive the fruits of their labor. We must not allow temporary depression to make us lose heart, or for a moment to lose sight of our objective."

Farmers of the Canadian west are critical of their leaders and quick to depose any who cease to represent them. McPhail's quality of leadership is demonstrated by his continued reign as Wheat Pool chief. He is the product of an Ontario farm and when only sixteen led a fatherless family of five brothers and sisters to the western prairies. His schooling was of a practical nature and his first experience in co-operative politics came as a district delegate in the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association. The young farmer began to collect a library on economics. Long winter nights were spent in acquiring the fundamentals of practical co-operation. He was not averse to continuing these studies in the summer by lamplight after driving a binder in the blistering heat of the prairies.

It was only a year prior to the formation of the Pool that McPhail became provincially known, when in 1922 he was elected secretary of the Saskatchewan association.

(Continued on Page 53)



THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA

This 22,000 ton liner, the largest white ship ever to visit New York, photographed as she left the harbour of that city on her recent "Round the World Cruise" of 137 days, when she visited 81 ports and places in 21 countries. From left to right on the famous skyline is seen the Municipal Building, Woolworth Building, Transportation Building, American Telephone & Telegraph Building, City Investment Building, Singer Building, 90 West Street, Equitable Building, Trinity Church Spire, Bankers Trust and Bank of Manhattan Building.

—Courtesy Canadian Pacific Steamships

NATIONAL RAILWAYS DEBT

Knowledge of How Liabilities are Made Up is Essential to Proper Understanding of Financial Picture

BELOW is published a letter on the debt of Canadian National Railways from the pen of a distinguished Western financier. He is not an officer of that great organization and writes merely as a student of public affairs. The letter follows:—

IN A recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT, there appeared an article under the heading "National Railways Finances" in which the statement is made that the liabilities of the National Railways are greater than the whole national debt of Canada.

I take it for granted that your authority for making this statement is the Annual Report of the Railway and that you have merely looked at the total liabilities as shown in it in reaching the conclusion as stated above.

In dealing with the item of liabilities, it is important to discriminate between capital liabilities and bonded indebtedness and other forms of liability. The statement referred to, unless accompanied by particulars, is misleading and the public will get an entirely erroneous impression from it. The liabilities as shown in the Annual Report include Capital Stock \$270,000,000. This item is made up of \$100,000,000 which was formerly common shares of the Canadian Northern Railway and which the Dominion Government purchased for the sum of \$10,000,000; the balance, \$170,000,000 is made up of First, Second and Third Preference shares and common stock of the old Grand Trunk Railway. Inasmuch as the Board of Arbitrators found that these shares had no value, the shares in question cost the Dominion Government nothing. As it appeared, however, that \$5,000,000 of these shares were in the hands of the public, this amount has to be assumed. That is to say, of a liability which appears in the Balance Sheet of \$270,000,000, with the exception of \$5,000,000 in the hands of the public, the residue, \$265,000,000 cost the Government of Canada \$10,000,000 so that there is an actual inflation in this item of \$255,000,000. This inflation appears in both sides of the account. That is to say, it appears as an inflation in the statement of the liabilities of the company.

A FURTHER item which appears in the liabilities might be noted, namely, the Appropriations Accounts Canadian Government Lines—in round figures \$417,000,000—representing the cost of the Governmental lines previous to the consolidation, that is, the Intercolonial Railway, including the Prince Edward Island Lines and the Quebec Bridge, and the Transcontinental. Following the consolidation in 1919, the Canadian National Railways undertook to operate and maintain the Government lines, and since that time the road bed and rolling stock have been greatly improved as has also the service to the

public. The Government has been relieved of the deficits which had arisen from year to year in the operation of these lines by the Government. The record of the operation of the Intercolonial Railway from 1865, the date of Confederation, to 1921 was a net deficit of \$20,000,000. The Canadian National Railways have not assumed the ownership of the Government lines; there has been no transfer from the Government to the body corporate known as the Canadian National Railways, so that, in no sense of the word, can this amount be regarded as a liability of the Canadian National Railways, but it appears in the accounting inasmuch as it is part of the system



ASSISTANT TO PRESIDENT

R. C. Berkinshaw, whose appointment as assistant to the president of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada has been announced by C. H. Carlisle, Goodyear President. Mr. Berkinshaw was formerly general counsel and secretary of the Goodyear Company.

being operated by the Canadian National Railways.

The two items above referred to, namely, the inflation in the capital stock, \$255,000,000, and the amount of the Government lines, \$417,000,000 represent a total of \$672,000,000.

WE COME now to the item in the Balance Sheet which appears under the heading of Loans from the Dominion of Canada—in round figures \$614,000,000, together with accrued interest thereon at 6 per cent., which amounts to something over \$300,000,000 brought up to date. At the time of consolidation, the outstanding need of both the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway was additional capital, and this fact obtained after the consolidation. The Government, having decided to go into the adventure of operating a railway system, naturally would feel called upon to advance money for the purpose of rehabilitating and maintaining the properties involved in the consolidation. Taking a very reasonable view one would naturally expect that the moneys so advanced by the owner would be

in the form of capital instead of loans at 6%.

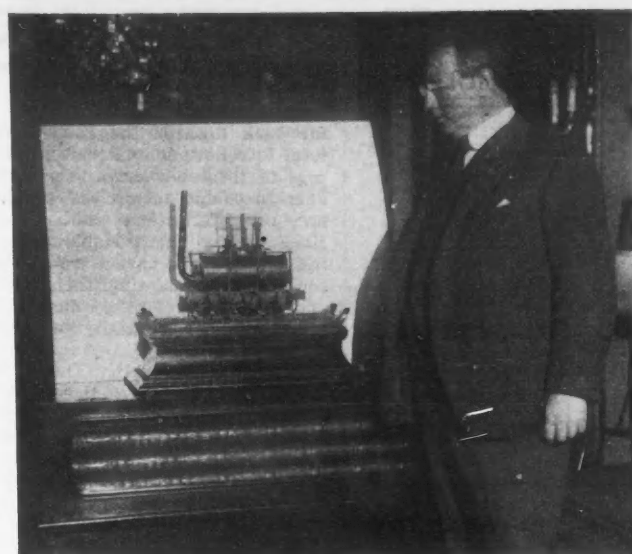
THE fact that the Government considered this money advanced as capital rather than as loans is shown by the classification of the item in the Public Accounts of the Dominion where it is carried in the class of "Inactive Assets". The loans when made automatically became a part of the National Debt of Canada and if the Government today decided to accept capital shares of the Railway in lieu of the principal amount advanced, it would not mean that there would be any addition to the present National Debt.

From the above it will be clear that the statement that the liabilities of the Canadian National Railways are greater than the whole National Debt of Canada, in the absence of particulars, is inadvertently misleading and is very wide of the facts.

POOL PERSONALITIES

(Continued from Page 52)

He was later made manager of the drive to obtain signatures to Pool contracts after Aaron Sapiro was brought in from the United States by a newspaper syndicate to stump for the co-operatives. It was the tenacity of the Scot that had much to do with the success of the "sign up" campaign in the central prairie province and McPhail was rewarded as first president of the Saskatchewan Pool. The central selling agency for the three provincial pools was then formed as a



WHEN THE LOCOMOTIVE WAS IN ITS INFANCY

The first model of a locomotive ever made, recently brought from England to the U.S., and now on exhibit at the Rosendach Galleries in Philadelphia. This is the working model of the locomotive which had run for 17 years before Stephenson's "Rocket" made its trial attempt. It was designed by Matthew Murray, known as Hobeck Leeds, in 1812. Photo shows Dr. A. S. W. Rosendach, well known antiquarian with the original model.

—Wide World Photo

board of nine men, three each from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. McPhail was chosen president of the board, the office of president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, which he still holds.

The position of general manager of the Pool, now held by John I. MacFarland, was first filled by E. B. Ramsay, a practical Scottish banker who after some years in the Far East came to western Canada seeking a beneficial climate. Ramsay was born near Glasgow and educated at Edinburgh Academy. His banking experience was gained in such diverse localities as London, New York, Seattle and Bangkok, Siam. At the time of his Pool appointment he was both banker and farmer in Saskatchewan where he had settled in 1910. Ramsay left the Pool to become chairman of the Dominion board of grain commissioners.

This position is a dominant one in the grain trade in the Canadian west. It is in fact that of government referee for any disputes that may arise in the shipping of grain

from country elevator, through the terminals, and on to ship for export. This board was created as result of a phase of Canadian history in 1910 known as the "Siege of Ottawa". Delegations of five hundred western grain growers and three hundred Ontario Grangers, the largest deputation to ever appear before Parliament, presented resolutions to Premier Sir Wilfred Laurier and the House of Commons. It is interesting to note that not only did the westerners demand the revision of grain regulations but increase of the British preferential tariff and reciprocity with the United States. The wheat producers obtained a complete revision of the Manitoba Grain Act which had been passed in 1900 and had been hailed as the west's Magna Charta.

The first chairman of the board of grain commissioners was the late Dr. Robert Magill, who occupied this position until 1916 when he became secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He supervised the exchange until just previous to his death in 1930. In an address on international grain marketing Dr. Magill summed up the position of the private grain trade in western Canada, stating:

"The grain exchange is an association composed of elevator men, commission men, brokers, shippers,

(Continued on Page 55)

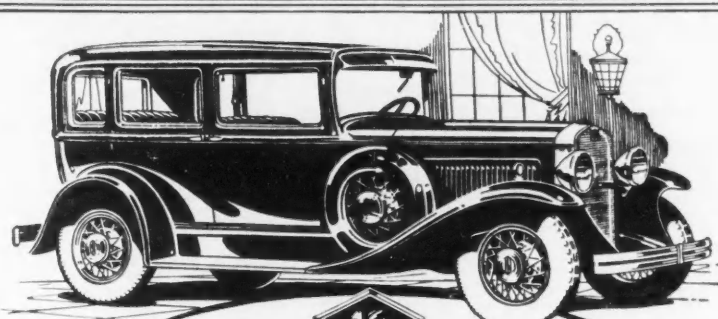
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Durant Six Cylinder
De Luxe Sedan
Model "6-14"

Add Woman's Favor to Man's Acclaim

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The Durant 6-14 is easy to drive... it obeys a woman's touch with a sureness and ease that is a delight to the driver... it has that quiet elegance and good taste in contour, color and appointments and brings to its price class a new interpretation of fine car value.

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See the Durant 6-14. Drive it—make your own comparisons.

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Enquire about our Maintenance Service Plan... 10,000 miles for less than 1 cent a mile.

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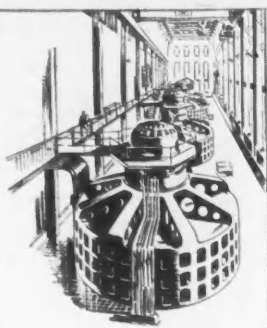


REFLECTS CONDITIONS

The annual report of Hamilton Bridge, issued by President W. E. Champ, while naturally reflecting the decline in building operations in 1930, was progressive in many respects. Important additions were made to plant, the final \$100,000 of second preferred stock was cancelled, investments in bonds, etc., increased by over \$100,000 and a good liquid position was maintained. Profits for the year were \$303,340 as against \$553,273 the year before.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

EVERY CANADIAN SHOULD BE A SHAREHOLDER



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FINANCIAL AGENTS

MORTGAGES — AGREEMENTS FOR SALE — LOANS

WEBER BROS. AGENCIES Ltd.

Edmonton Credit Building, - Edmonton, Alberta

LET'S USE OUR CURRENCY

(Continued from Page 46)

far back towards the 1929 price level to relieve the extreme sufferings of those who have been least able to adapt themselves to the level of 1931, without at the same time causing unreasonable suffering to those who have more or less succeeded in adapting themselves and would therefore be disturbed by a new movement in the other direction.

It is to be noted that the clash of interests between those who have adapted themselves and would be detrimentally affected by rising prices, and those who have not adapted themselves and would benefit by them, is entirely due to the fact that eighteen months have been allowed to elapse without any currency management being put into effect.

If Canada had had a managed currency in 1929, her domestic prices would on the average have remained unchanged in terms of Canadian dollars, and the only adaptation necessary would have been that which had to take place between commodities which owing to world conditions were rising above the average and commodities which for the same reason were falling below it.

But since nothing has been done for eighteen months we have now to take into consideration the adaptive processes which have actually gone on in a natural way in some industries and territories of the Dominion, and which have given those industries and territories a vested interest in the maintenance of the present level, as against the vested interest of the West and other elements in the restoration of the level of 1929.

THE first governmental action towards a managed currency is either to prohibit the export of gold by private interests or (more honestly and frankly) to suspend the redemption of Dominion notes in gold. Either of these acts implies, however, the intention of resuming redemption and free export at some future time.

The conscious and deliberate adoption of a managed currency as a permanent principle would in-

volve the abandonment of this implication; for under a managed currency nobody cares whether the Canadian dollar ever again becomes equivalent to 23.22 grains of gold, since the only thing that matters is that it should be equivalent to a certain quantity of assorted commodities, and it is distinctly doubtful whether these commodities will ever again be worth so much gold in the lifetime of the present generation.

But it is not essential that this statement of long term future policy should be made at the outset, and it is probably too much to expect that any Government would commit itself so far in advance until the country had become well accustomed to doing without the gold standard.

The suspension of export would of itself cause the Canadian dollar (which now becomes valuable to foreigners only to the extent to which they can use it in the purchase of Canadian goods which they cannot take out of Canada, since they cannot take out the gold equivalent itself) to depreciate in comparison with the money of gold-basis countries. This would impart an upward tendency to the prices of goods in Canada, into most of which some imported element enters, and this would give rise to a need for more currency to carry on business at these higher prices.

THE relation between currency supply and prices is such that neither can be declared to be an absolute cause of the movement of the other; they move up and down together, like the two legs of a human being ascending or descending a staircase. This demand for increased currency is met by the emission of currency by the Dominion; the banks cannot emit it without either increasing their capital stock as acquiring gold or Dominion currency as collateral for it to its full value.

If gold export were still in force, this increased emission of currency by the Dominion would necessitate the securing of additional gold to guarantee it; but since gold export is suspended the Dominion can emit notes without borrowing gold, and the proceeds of these notes constitute a temporary loan to the Government without any interest charge, relieving to that extent the immediate burden of taxation.

The additional notes will bring about a further rise in prices, for they increase the purchasing power of the individuals and corporations into whose hands they come; for example, after emitting ten million dollars of additional unbacked notes the Government has actually paid for ten million dollars' worth more goods and services, yet every citizen of the country, except the payees, has exactly the same amount of money as before, whereas if the ten millions had been raised by taxation the payees would have ten millions more but the taxpayers would have ten millions less.

BUT this rise in prices is purely domestic; it does not affect by one penny the amount of foreign money that foreign countries are willing to pay for Canadian goods or insist on receiving for their own. Therefore as prices rise in

Canada and remain stationary elsewhere the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of foreign money goes on declining.

As it declines the value of all goods in foreign trade, whether export or import, correspondingly rises, for they have to be paid for in foreign currency. It thus becomes continuously easier to export and more difficult to import, until eventually the process automatically begins to stop itself by bringing about so much exportation and so little importation that gold, which is still the only form in which such international balances can be finally settled, begins to flow into the country, or rather to pass into the ownership of Canadians without actually entering Canada, a physical movement which is discouraged by the fact that it cannot lawfully be taken out again.

The value represented by this gold cannot be consumed by its Canadian owners until it is converted into foreign goods and brought in that form into Canada; for the only other thing that can be done with it, the buying of foreign securities, is merely a form of lending it to foreigners, postponing to a future date or series of dates the final act of consumption.

So long as the Canadian dollar continues going down, and Canadian prices going up, the owners of this gold will not convert it into foreign goods for Canadian consumption, for the longer they hold on to it the more it becomes worth in Canadian currency. This is the withdrawal of short-term money, the "flight from the franc", which takes place from every country where depreciation is prolonged and heavy; but (except for the smuggling of gold, which is never extensive) it cannot take place except in the form of the export of Canadian goods without any counterbalancing importation, that being the only way in which foreign money can be acquired.

The sale of securities, domestic or foreign, is no help, for the price of securities varies approximately with the currency of the country to which they belong, and owning the securities of a foreign country is roughly equivalent to owning the same amount of the currency of that country; there is no need to change it until you want to spend the proceeds on foreign goods.

BUT as soon as further injections of currency into the Canadian system are abandoned, prices cease to rise, the desirability of owning foreign currency ceases, and the proceeds of export sales, which have been retained outside of Canada during the rise, begin to seek expenditure in the usual way. The balance of trade is thus restored, and the Canadian price level will remain stationary until again disturbed by a contraction or expansion of business due to causes outside of the Dominion or at least independent of the currency system, when the Government will again, if the disturbance shows signs of being serious, inject or withdraw sufficient currency to offset these other influences.

Note that the profit arising from (Continued on Page 55)

ON SAVINGS

4%

Interest

PER ANNUM COMPOUNDED HALF YEARLY SUBJECT TO CHEQUE.

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INCORPORATED 1850

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Canadian Department
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Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of five cents on the Class A Common Capital Stock of this Company (being at the yearly rate of \$2.00 a share) has been declared. This dividend is payable May 1st, 1931, to Class A shareholders of record at the close of business on April 15, 1931.

E. L. PATCHET,
Secretary-Treasurer

Toronto, April 2nd, 1931.

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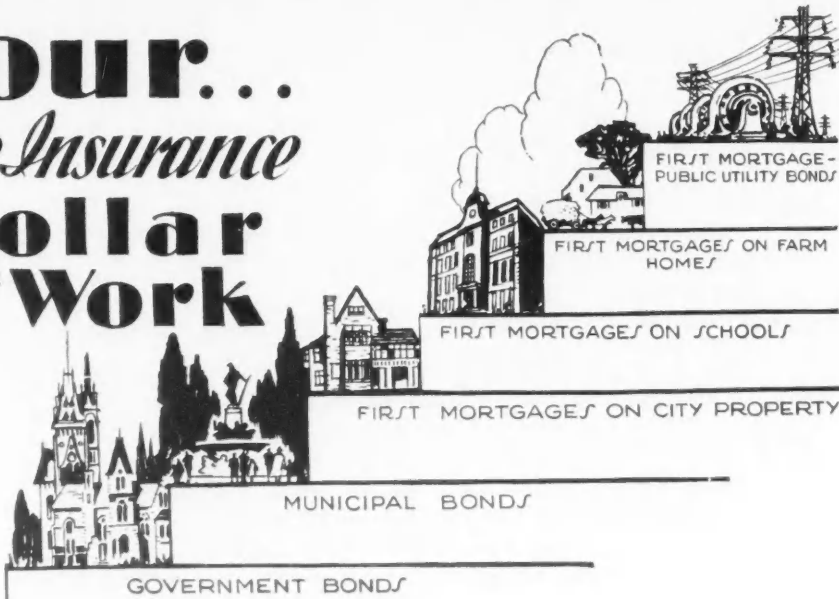
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1871 Sixty Years' Security and Stability 1931

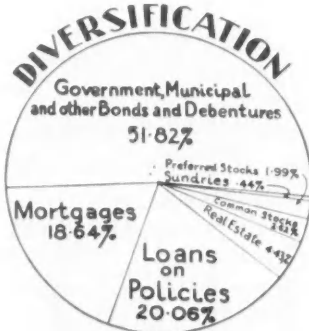
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AS TRUSTEES of your life insurance savings the Confederation Life Association invests your deposits in the highest class of securities. These assets are carefully selected, constantly watched and wisely diversified, to ensure good interest earnings and a wide margin of safety. When you invest in a Confederation Life policy you invest in one of the soundest forms of investment trust that has been devised.

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1871 Sixty Years' Security and Stability 1931



ADDS TO HOLDINGS

Harold Crabtree, President of Howard Smith Paper Mills, Ltd., which has just issued its report for 1930, showing the acquisition of 965 square miles of spruce pulpwood lands during the year, bringing the total area of woodlands now held to more than 2,000 square miles. During the year the company experienced a falling off in sales and profits, but both the financial and physical position is strong and well-maintained.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

POOL PERSONALITIES

(Continued from Page 53)

exporters, vessel brokers, millers, representatives of farmer-owned companies and Pools, and a few railway men and bankers. The association provides a trading place, formulates general trading rules, and arbitrates any disputes among members. It does nothing else than to provide machinery facilitating the collection of crops and the movement of the grain into the world market.

"The grain business in Canada is mainly an international business because most of our wheat is exported. When it enters the world market it comes in competition with the food of the masses on every continent, a great deal of which costs less than wheat. We of the prairies tend to forget this at times and think our wheat is indispensable to the human family, but it isn't."

"Another condition affecting our export of wheat is the power of the buying country to pay. This cannot be ignored in these days of immense national debts, high taxation and disorganized industries."

"You may say they cannot live without wheat, wheat from western Canada, and we can make them pay for it. But Europe had to live without our wheat until the opening of the twentieth century."

"The fact is if any of us have dreams that by any method of combination in this country, or by any means of combination between this and other countries, we can force the price of our wheat beyond what I may call its natural competitive value in relation to other foods and other wheats, and to a point beyond which our buyers can afford, we shall meet with a rude awakening."

The address of Dr. Robert Magill was made in 1926 but it is held by the private grain trade of western Canada to have been prophetic in vision of the 1930 situation and more applicable than probably any statement since that date.

It is a coincidence that the man who is held to be the most politically able of all the farm leaders of western Canada, and the grain man who opposed the first steps of the co-operative's entrance to the

exchange, were both given to Canada by the United States. The first is Henry Wise Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta and vice-president of the Pool. The second is the late John Charles Gage, who was president of the Winnipeg Grain and Produce Exchange in 1906, when the grain growers' company was expelled, six weeks after its admittance, under the rules and regulations then existing.

Just as MacFarland in his appointment as general manager emerged from the 1930 crisis as the strong man for the co-operatives, so did John Charles Gage rise to new prominence in the private grain trade. Late in 1930 he assumed the presidency of the Alberta Pacific Grain Company and also that of the Maple Leaf Milling Company, two of the largest corporations in their respective fields in Canada, shortly before his death. These positions had formerly been held by James Stewart, the W. C. Durant of the Winnipeg Pit.

Gage was born in Minneapolis where he learned a great deal about the grain business which aided him in western Canada. He was twice elected president of the Winnipeg Exchange and served on the Wheat Board during the war. As president of nine separate companies in the grain business and director of a dozen others, Gage had a large interest in Canada's position in the world wheat market.

Henry Wise Wood was born in Muro City, Mississippi. He farmed in Missouri until 1905, when he emigrated to the Canadian prairies. Farmers' co-operative movements occupied his attention on both sides of the border and he asserts, "As a young man I took part in farmers' movements that failed. My ambition has been to live to see a farmers' co-operative movement successful." There is in Wood a suggestion of the William Jennings Bryan of the "Cross of Gold" era, though he lacks the bulk and platform address of the Great Commoner. The Alberta crusader is spare and angular, but from his lean frame issues a flood of oratory sustained by the deepest

convictions in the cause he has espoused.

Wood's oratorical ability placed him in the position of president of the Canadian counsel of agriculture at a time after the war when low wheat prices brought agitation for central control. He was a member of the Canadian Wheat Board during the war and campaigned against decentralization. No 1 Northern wheat in Winnipeg declined from \$2.78 in September, 1920, to \$1.76 in April, 1921. It was Wood's contention before a Saskatchewan growers meeting that the price could have been maintained above \$2.50 per bushel had centralized control been continued; i.e., a compulsory pool operated by the government. He has been untiring in his efforts to achieve the ideal of retaining the wheat producers in control of wheat until it reaches the ultimate consumer. He has been called the father of the wheat pool and has been credited with making and unmaking governments in the west. At the time the Pool was organized it was resolved to keep it out of politics by the method of having only officers unassociated with the farmers' political organizations. However, when Wood was elected president of the Alberta pool and subsequently vice-president of the Canadian Wheat Pool, by popular acclaim he was forced to remain president of the United Farmers of Alberta. However, early in 1931 Wood resigned as head of the political organization.

When the initial payment for 1930 was fixed at sixty cents per bushel it was Wood who announced it over the Wheat Pool radio September 3rd, in this manner:

"The present low price of wheat, the general uncertainty of the market, and the vital necessity of protecting our credit, by keeping our payments on a safe basis, are the reasons for payment of only sixty cents."

"The Pool has no liquid capital with which to make this payment, the money has to be borrowed and it takes millions of dollars—even hundreds of millions of dollars—to finance it. Nothing could be more fatal to the success of the Pool than to break down our credit."

"We are now in one of the regularly recurring depressions. Another wave will come eventually and we will ride it—that is all who do not sink from exhaustion in the meantime."

"The Pool represents an effort to begin the development of a force that will eventually have an influence toward systematizing industry, smoothing out the waves, and making safer sailing for all."

"The Pool system is just as sound as it ever was; it is just as much the only hope of the wheat grower that it ever was; the Pool itself is stronger and more influential than it ever was."

"The destiny of the Pool is in the hands of the growers. I have an abiding faith in its future."

LET'S USE OUR CURRENCY

(Continued from Page 54) these injections of currency inures entirely to the national exchequer. The banks are strictly limited to the amount of their capital stock, and can issue currency beyond that only by depositing gold or Dominion notes with the Central Reserve or by paying the Dominion an interest charge on the unbacked notes issued.

The profit however is merely temporary. Currency injected in a period of low prices must be withdrawn again when prices show a tendency to rise, and that means redemption by the Dominion. Redemption in such an event merely means that paper dollars collected by the Dominion in taxes are not reissued in payment for goods and services sold to the Government; the taxes must exceed the amount required for Government expenditure, just as in a currency-issuing period they may fall short of it.

But redemption occurs in times of rising prices and consequent prosperity, while emission occurs when prices are declining and business is consequently quiet. In other words, currency issued when it was most beneficial to the treasury is redeemed when the treasury is best able to redeem it.

THE danger comes when a Government, in spite of rising prices, goes on increasing its currency issue when it ought to be paying it off, because it is afraid or unable to tax its citizens to pay its own expenses. In times of peace and civil order this danger ought to be negligible in an educated and

stable-minded country. In times of disorder and war, inflation will be resorted to under some form or another whether the gold basis is still considered sacred or not.

There is a pretty general agreement among Canadians that a creditor who lent a dollar worth two-thirds of a bushel of wheat has no indefeasible moral right to get back a dollar worth a bushel and two-thirds or more. There is equal agreement that something ought to be done to protect the wheatgrower who borrowed the two-thirds of a bushel dollar from having to pay back a bushel and two-thirds.

The creditor may say that the borrower speculated on the future relation between gold and wheat, and lost, and should pay up like a man. But that is not quite true. He speculated rather on the ability of his national Government to keep the Canadian dollar in a reasonably stable relation, not with wheat in particular (on that particular commodity he always had to take a gamble), but with the entire body of commodities as a whole and as an average.

So far he has lost on that speculation too. But it may not be wise to let him lose on it permanently and altogether. It may undermine his faith in Governments and monetary systems. And the Soviet, while it has possibly too much Government, has no monetary system whatever. Nobody in Russia has to give a hoot what things are selling for outside.



A tobacco fresh and fragrant as Spring—a man's smoke—always companionable—always enjoyable. Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture adds pleasure to pleasure with every pipeful—a choice tobacco—cool as a breeze—rich in every quality that creates the perfect smoke.

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"68" wasn't scheduled to STOP FOR MAIL..but ONE MAN'S went aboard



THE yardmaster at the Buffalo division point pushed back his green eyeshade, watching a long line of Pullmans slide past his rain-streaked window. Behind him a door opened, and a cold gust of wind fluttered the pile of orders at his elbow. He turned to face a young man who carried a flashlight in one hand, a leather brief case in the other.

The young man shivered. Water dripped from his hat and from the hem of his coat. "I'm from the Statler," he said. "Would you tell me where train Sixty-eight pulls in? I've got to go aboard when it stops."

The yardmaster rose. "Sixty-eight don't give you much time," he answered. "She stops down by the tower just long enough to change crews. What's the big idea?"

"Our manager sent me to deliver some mail," the boy explained. "It's for a guest who was in our Cleveland house the other day. He left Cleveland for Chicago. From there he expected to come to Buffalo. Tonight he wired he had to go right through, and that we were to deliver his stuff to car four-thirty-four on this train. . . . Say, I'd better not talk too long. Where do I go from here?"

The yardmaster pointed through the window across a maze of night-shrouded tracks. "That's the spot over there, where you see the moving lights. Sorry I can't go with you. Good luck!"

"I'll find it," the boy replied. "Thanks for the help. Good-bye."

"You'll have to hurry," the man called after him. "It's two-fifty-five, and she's coming into the yards right now."

Over by Track 22 the new engine crew waited, their backs to the driving rain. There

was a roar of wheels, a grind of brakes. The Limited was in. Into the glare of the headlight came our messenger, running now. He saw a brakeman lean from a car, dashed up to him panting, "Is this the fast section of Sixty-Eight?" The brakeman nodded; the bell boy jumped up the steps.

He found Car 434 . . . and the man. "Nice work!" the latter commended. "These papers are very important. I need them in New York tomorrow. Thanks! Thanks a lot!" The train rumbled. "Here, you'll have to fly; we're pulling out. See you next week in the hotel."

The boy grinned. "Yes, sir," he said, "see you next week." Then he ran through the curtained aisle to the end of the car and dropped off into the night and the rain.

This incident tells of an occasion when we delivered a "Message to Garcia." Many similar experiences could be related from the Service Records of the Statler Hotels. We have always recognized the necessity for delivering communications promptly. So we have made instruction in their handling an important part of employee training.

You may not know the extent of this training. Yet it is going on in all departments, all the time. Its purpose is to build a dependable personnel—which can meet emergencies, such as this one of which you have read, and which can carry on the everyday contact with our guests with genuine helpfulness and interest.

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SUPPOSE there came a message to you to-night—from your father—saying, "Son, I am poor and old and helpless. It will cost 50 cents a day to care for me. Will you do it?"

Would your answer be, "I can't afford it?"

Some day, if you live, you will have an old man to support—YOURSELF.

It will cost less than 50 cents a day now to provide for him.

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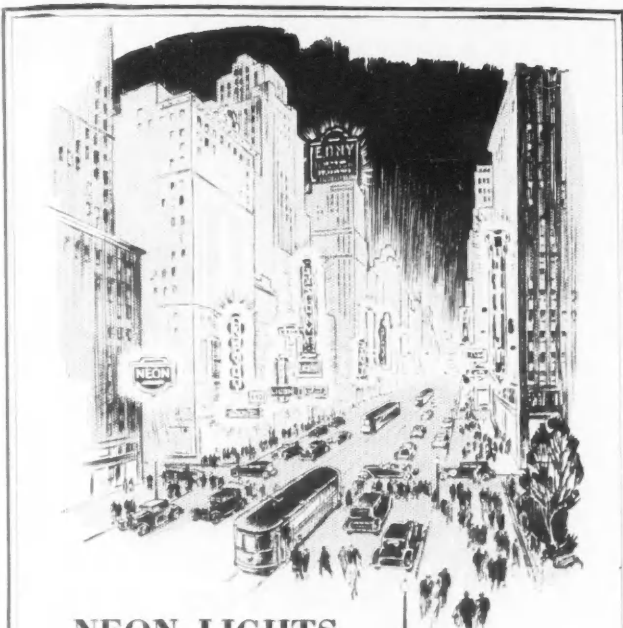
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ENJOYS SATISFACTORY YEAR

Julian C. Smith, President of the Montreal Tramways Company, which has just issued its annual report revealing further progress. In view of conditions obtaining throughout last year, the directors consider the results obtained to be satisfactory.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

NORANDA'S ORE

(Continued from Page 51)

the permanent picture of Noranda. Rather it is necessary to stick to the average metal content as found in all the ore reserves as officially estimated. It is on these official estimates that I have based the foregoing observations.

WITH copper valued at only a little over 10 cents per pound, and operating at normal capacity of the smelter, Noranda would appear to be able to deal with some 750,000 tons of ore annually and show a profit of around \$1,500,000 per year. This would be in event of treating the average grade of ore as given in the official estimate of all the ore reserves.

It is important to remember in connection with this, that a value of little more than 10 cents per pound for copper is abnormally low. Also, if the normal producing capacity of Noranda is 100,000,000 pounds of copper annually, an increase of only one cent per pound in the value of copper would add \$1,000,000 annually to the income. Were copper to average a little over 12 cents per pound, the net profit after all costs and contingencies might be expected to be around \$3,500,000.

From all indications, Noranda is likely to treat ore of higher average grade than that contained in the present ore reserves, leaving some of the lower grade to be handled in periods when the quotations for copper may be somewhat higher than at present. In the meantime, however, I have presented the actual tonnage now in sight and the actual value of the metal in each ton. At the same time I have shown what was absorbed last year in the form of costs and contingencies.

From this general analysis the individuals who may be interested will be able to weigh Noranda's dividend prospects, not forgetting that the trend of further development at the mine will have to enter the picture and that any change in quotations for copper must also be considered.

Noranda enjoys management which would be difficult to surpass in efficiency. Likewise, President J. Y. Murdock and associated directors are keen and capable and are striving aggressively to add to the scope and stability of Noranda activities. In making this an-

alysis, I have let the searchlight play into the darkest corners when showing the ore at present with only a gross value of about 24 cents per ton more than the amount absorbed in costs and contingencies last year. While this may be disquieting, yet it does not suggest cause for any serious alarm. This gloom is dissipated somewhat when it is remembered that two-thirds of the value of Noranda reserves consist of ore with a value of over \$17 per ton instead of the \$11.32 which embraces the whole. This should enable the company to stem with substantial success the tide of periods of depression, and should permit the shareholders to receive liberal dividends in times that are good.

IT IS my opinion that resumption of dividends need not be expected until well on in 1932. Not only is income restricted this year for the reasons as already outlined, but there is the further handicap that about \$2,500,000 of this year's output is being tied up in the new refinery in the form of over 14,000,000 pounds of copper and about \$1,000,000 in gold.

The company has 2,239,772 shares outstanding. Quotations recently soared to over \$29 per share,—or a total value of some \$65,000,000 on the mine. To earn 10 per cent. annually on such a valuation would require \$6,500,000 for distribution. This would be possible with copper at 15 cents per pound, and with smelter operations at full capacity. But under the present price of copper, and handicapped by enforced restrictions on copper production, it is not reasonable to look for more than a little over 2 per cent. annually on such a valuation.

Such is the status of Noranda at present. A price of 8 cents per pound for copper may be looked upon as Noranda's zero, unless energy should be turned toward selection of the higher grade ore in times of crisis.

Or, by way of a more happy thought in conclusion, an advance in the price of copper to 15 or 16 cents per pound would pave the way to earnings of 10 per cent. on shares selling at \$30 each,—this concluding observation only by way of mentioning a possibility in years to come.

WHAT IS AHEAD?

(Continued from Page 45)

In the Balkans plans for a local federation are already taking the ugliness out of the word Balkanisation. The Agrarian States of central and eastern Europe are finding in economic co-operation a remedy for racial jealousies. Even the advent of Russia into world trade, disconcerting as this almost forgotten competition must be to a few, is a sign of a return to world unity of trade. It is also an important factor in international trade that even now Great Britain with some of her dependencies and several other countries adhere to free trade.

IN THE financial field the Bank for International Settlements has helped to steady the currencies and as the new Bank learns its task it will continue to facilitate monetary stability and enlarge credit.

The pound sterling has meanwhile remained steady and recently a recovery in the value of silver has given a new hope to the East.

The trade depression has been prolonged, widespread and profound. It cannot be overcome suddenly. The signs of recovery must be viewed with caution.

If the modern machine of prolific industry and organised commerce can right itself, if a world super-organised for production can let the problem of consumption solve itself; if the machine of production can really adjust itself by wage reductions, rationalisation, economies, and cheaper rates of interest for new capital, then the machine may again run smoothly and the numerous signs of adjustment already referred to can at last give rise to new hope among the anxious machine minders.



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As a Guide to Sound Decisions

we would suggest an examination of our April "Investment Securities" booklet. It contains quotations, yields and other information relating to more than one hundred bond issues, including government, municipal, railroad, public utility and industrial securities. Each of these securities is, after full investigation, recommended by us as a sound investment in its class. We shall be glad to mail a copy of the booklet to any investor on request.

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Since that day the trust companies of Canada, as a group, have become the second largest financial institution in the country and administer over two billion dollars of Estates, representing the livelihood of thousands of widows, children and retired people; and in addition have vast responsibilities under corporate trusts.

Canada's Oldest Trust Company has taken a leading part in this great development and brings to the service of its clients a wealth of experience supported by exceptional financial resources.

W. Walsby
General Manager.

THE TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS

CORPORATION

Capital, Reserve and undivided profits over \$7,000,000

B



INVESTMENTS FOR APRIL FUNDS

	Price	To yield about
DOMINION OF CANADA		
4% Bonds 1960 - - -	95.25	4.28%
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO		
4% Bonds 1941 - - -	96.25	4.45%
CITY OF MONTREAL		
4 1/2% Bonds 1967 - - -	100.50	4.47%
CITY OF QUEBEC ROMAN CATHOLIC BOARD of School Commissioners		
4 1/2% Bonds 1961 - - -	100.00	4.50%
WEST KOOTENAY POWER AND LIGHT CO. LIMITED		
5% First Mortgage Bonds 1956	100.50	4.95%
CALGARY POWER COMPANY LIMITED		
5% First Mortgage Bonds 1960	97.00	5.20%
MONTREAL TRAMWAYS COMPANY		
5% General and Refunding Mortgage Bonds, 1955 - -	96.00	5.30%
UNITED SECURITIES LIMITED		
5 1/2% Collateral Trust Bonds 1952 - - - - -	102.00	5.35%
GATINEAU POWER COMPANY		
5% First Mortgage Bonds 1956	94.50	5.40%

Transfer tax to be added to these prices

HANSON BROS.

INCORPORATED

255 St. James Street, MONTREAL

350 Bay Street TORONTO 44 St. Stanislas Street QUEBEC 56 Sparks Street OTTAWA

30

MAPLE LEAF INDUSTRIAL

ALCOHOL

HIGHEST QUALITY—BEST SERVICE

Ethyl Alcohol—Cologne Spirits, Denatured Alcohol (ALL FORMULAE)

We maintain a Technical Service Division which stands ready at all times to co-operate to the best of its ability with the trade.

Canadian Industrial Alcohol Co., Limited
MONTREAL CORBYVILLE
TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

